Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 97 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th April	Karmala	8983	
27th "	Talada†	6049	B. I. Co's. sailing
28th "	Manora	7870	B. I. Co's. sailing
3rd May	Nankin	6853	
4th "	Morvada†	8193	B. I. Co's. sailing
9th "	Indarra	9735	
10th "	Margha	8258	
17th "	Delka	8089	

*Does not call Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted in all the above mentioned steamers with the exception of the "Delta" sailing on the 17th May. All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

There are a few 3rd class passages available for women and children in fourteen and sixteen berthed cabins and a limited number of 3rd class hammock passages for men in the "Manora". Fare to London Rs. 450. Third class hammock passages for men are also available by the "Indarra" sailing on the 9th May. Fare to London also Rs. 450.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade priority certificate holders before June.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

RETURN TICKETS available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th April	Dilwara	5578

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
	Gra	
	Apcar	
h "	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Hagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	8811	18th April	23th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	8856	18th April	23th April
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	2nd May	12th May
Toyo Maru No. 2	C. Hayakawa	2018	14th May	24th May.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers.	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	13th April	26th April	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	Nakamura	3rd May	14th May	"

For freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Serembar
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	KwalaLumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	
Delhi	Kota Bah	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK
and to write with a bad ink
IS A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 2.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches.—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK

UTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
UBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,01,00,350/-
AID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 70,04,448/12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO	$15,000,000

Street,

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,009,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles Lyons Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

TIRE-DOH.

TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanizing; also repairs all and every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Rs. 3. SPEEDEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls, carpets, tiles etc. removes paint, ink and oil stains. Rs. 2 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:
SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO.,
Girgaum.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT FIRST MARINE CROSS LANE, DHOBIE TALAO (MARINE LINES).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th day of April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises the undermentioned properties under instructions from and by order of Bai Jerbai widow of Ardesir Rustomji Limboowalla, Maneckjee Ardesir Limboowalla Jehangir Ardesir Limboowalla and Bomanjee Ardesir Limboowalla the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale granted to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th July 1917, and made between the said Shaik Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman of the one part and Jerbai widow of Ardesir Rustomji Limboowalla, Maneckji Ardesir Limboowalla, Jehangir Ardesir Limboowalla and Bomanji Ardesir Limboowalla of the other part, the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 23rd May, 1918, and made between Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat of the first part the said Mortgagor of the second part the said Mortgagees of the third part and Further Charge dated the 3rd day of October 1918, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part.

LOT NO I.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8298, and assessed by the Municipality of Ward No. 2585 bounded on or towards the North by the house of Hormasjee Nowrojee Belgamwalla on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Hormasjee Nowrojee Belgamwalla, on or towards the North by the house of Bapujee Dorabjee Dardiwalla on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jehangirjee Rustomjee Dubash and on or towards the West by Public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8298 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward, No. 2594, and Street No. 14, and bounded on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Hormasjee Nowrojee Belgamwalla, on or towards the North by the house of Bapujee Dorabjee Dardiwalla on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jehangirjee Rustomjee Dubash and on or towards the West by Public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/8298 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2591 and Street No. 11, and bounded on or towards the South by First Marine Cross Lane on or towards the North by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Mahomed Joosab, on or towards the East by a public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane, and beyond that by the vacant land belonging to Shaikh Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the house of Zilekhanbai widow of Alli Miya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF BRASS AND COPPER SCRAPS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Messrs. Sorabjee Hormasjee Bharucha & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Kansara Naran Lala of Navsari, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their sale room, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort

A lot of about 40 maunds copper pipes, with brass flanage, and about 150 maunds brass scraps, now lying in the distillery No. 5 of the vendors at (Uran).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser. Further conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

The goods can be inspected by appointment made with the undersigned before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 24th April, 1919.

JUST RECEIVED a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of OUR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE
in all the
LATEST GRADES AND SHADES,
HIGHLY DURABLE,
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
We strongly recommend these to our numerous patrons all over India.
QUALITY—The BEST. PRICES—The CHEAPEST.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY THE 25th APRIL, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW Friday, the 26th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at No. 6, "Green Mansions," opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable artistic made to order household furniture comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, Chesterfield, sofa and easy chairs, handsome cabinets sweet-toned iron-framed American grand cottage piano by Hamilton, rich ornaments, engravings, electric table fan, Jost Radio fan, refrigerator in box, Clock of Lund and Blockley, rich carpets, carved wardrobe, teapoys, hatstands, Chubb's deed box, single and double iron bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, phonograph, easy chairs, book cases, chest of drawers, rich glass porcelain and plated-ware, palmstands, meatsafes, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of W. E. Davies, Esq., of Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co., proceeding to England, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF APRIL, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 27th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Tahaira Manzil" on Reynolds Road off Club Back Road, Byculla, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, rich glassware, porcelainware and plateware, marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, hat stands, teapoys, carved writing table, [illegible] cottage piano by Pomerman, silver[illegible] bedsteads, almyrahs, sewing [illegible] stand, and wash-hand t[illegible] of drawers, revolving book cas[illegible] book cases, refrigerator ice chea[illegible] chairs, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of D. Daisy, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 28th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Sewri Pond by order of Messrs. Hajee Bachoo Varaya and Son:—

About 200 tons Wallace and Co.'s Bangkok and Rangoon Indian first-class teak squares, Crown Star, new squares of new contract.

About 100 tons Wallace and Co.'s Bangkok and Moulmein second-class teak squares, Ordinary of 48 cubic average marks W. D. X. an W.D.M. A.N.

About 100 tons Rangoon Indian first-class teak squares, mark S. White.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th April, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH LARGE COMPOUND AT MALABAR HILL.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 913 of 1918.

The Advocate-General of Bombay ...Plaintiff.
v/s
Abdul Sacoor Haji Rahimtulla and another .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above suit and dated the 11th day of April 1919 Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Saturday next the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground with the Bungalow messuage tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon situate and lying and being at Tarwadee on Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-distriey of Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand six hundred and six sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 675, New No. 3028, Old Survey No. 33 and New Survey No. 7161 and assessed by the Collector of Assessmeat under Ward No. 3211, Street No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Ardesir Hormasji Wadia, on or towards the South by the property of S. D. Sassoon, on or towards the East by the property of Keswji Naik and on or towards the West by the property belonging to the late Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Plaintiff's Attorneys or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Defendants' Attorneys or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 621.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Artistic Household Furniture, Glassware, Crockeryware, Platedware, etc., the property of A. M. Clarke, Esq., of the Bombay Company, Limited.

On SUNDAY, the 27th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 22, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, valuable handsome artistic furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, drawing room suites of sofas, and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, corner cabinets, centre tables, dressing and writing tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, book case, mirror back sideboard, cushioned chairs, clothes baskets, single and double beds, pictures in frames, jardineers, chiffoneers, palm stands, flower pots, ornaments, old China vases, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, etc., etc.

The property of A. M. Clarke, Esq., of the Bombay Company, Limited.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES BRASS EYELETS AND RINGS ARRIVED PER S. S. BENTEN MARU.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Mr. Mowji Nanji of Jackeria Musjid, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th April 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

P. E. P. 3108—11/14—4 cases each containing 100 gross Brass sail eyelets and rings. No. 30 I. B. P. 66294, arrived per s.s. Benten Maru.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th April, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 252 BALES BLANKETS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chimpa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Devcaran Mulji, the Selling Agent of the Madhavji Dharamsey Mills and on account and at the risk of Miya Dokrat Raja and Co. of Nagdevi Street:—

84 bales Blankets 58in. by 66in., January.
84 bales Blankets, 58in. by 66in., February
84 bales Blankets, 58in. by 66in., March.

AUCTION SALE OF 41 CASES BROKEN PEKOE TEA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Motichand Devcaran at his godown at Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of Sha. Motichand Panachand.

9 cases each 108 lbs. Broken Pekoe Tea Lot No. 108.
23 cases each 144 lbs. Broken Pekoe Tea Lot No. 113.
9 cases each 114 lbs. Broken Pekoe Tea Lot No. 114.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th April, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Patit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvasers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. .....' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail, enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1869

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5,000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to make known that MEHTA & Co., Commercial Travellers, Lucknow, can represent and canvass orders in Northern India for Cloth manufacturing, Importing or any Concern. Terms invited. 2013

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A retired SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Garhi Dispensary in Banswara State, Rajputana. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to DIWAN, Banswara State. 2320

WANTED—A trained TEACHER to teach Urdu, salary according to merits. Apply Box No. 617, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2378

WANTED—A smart youth UNDERGRADUATE or MATRICULATE for shop attendance. Apply Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2365

WANTED—Only thoroughly experienced MANAGING CLERK for a Solicitor's firm. Pay Rs. 125 or more. Apply stating age, caste, experience, etc., and pay expected, with certificates to Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2364

WANTED—A CLEVER CHAUFFUR well up in every kind of work to do driving and working after garage. Free house partly furnished. Pay 225 rising to 300, at the end of 3 years. Apply Box No. 591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2319

WANTED for service in the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland Ltd., Limbe in British Central Africa, 3 STATION MASTERS, one night Locomotive Fireman for running shed and one Machine shop Turner. Salary according to qualifications, three years agreement with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2318

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality, a GRADUATE on Rs. 50 per month for the post of an Assistant Teacher in the V. J. High School, Pandharpur. Applicants should send in their applications stating therein their age, second language and the period they served before, with testimonials to the undersigned before the 30th April, 1919. V. S. TAMBE, Chief Officer, Pandharpur Municipality, Pandharpur. 2352

SITUATION WANTED.

A Capable Parsee Youth, seeks EMPLOYMENT, in Import-Export House, well acquainted with Office and Salesman's work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2361

WANTED.

WANTED—For officers in or near Javery Bazar (eight) rooms in a recent building, with good light and ventilation. Apply stating terms, etc., to Box No. 615, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2369

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One two seat Cleayment Bayard, 4 cylinder, 12 H.P., Compt. with Lamps, accessories and new tyres. Enquire NOWROJI N. ADAJANIA, Electrician, 1-11, Elphinstone Circle. 2360

FOR SALE.

ON VIEW—Mr. H. F. Bush Valuable Furniture by McKenzie and Roberts, Jost fan, Piano, etc., at Palli Hill, Bandora. 2382

FOR SALE—An English built canoe shaped CABRIOLETTE and a bay HORSE. Very smart turnout, good opportunity. Apply Box No. 614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2368

FOR SALE—New ELECTRIC MOTORS by General Electric Co., of 5, 10, 15, 25, and 30 Horse Power. Circular Saws and Belting. Apply Box No. 618, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2380

FOR SALE—Two second-hand Theodolites with stand, complete in good order. Apply Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2362

FOR SALE—1916 Model Khakhi Harley Davidson Combination, 7-9 H.P., Magneto in perfect running condition. Price Rs. 2,100. Reasonable offer considered. Apply to K. A. PADRI, 112, Cutlery Bazar, Bombay. 2326

WANTED DRAUGHTSMEN, architects and Surveyors to use the famous SAGAR'S and DAWSES' TRACING CLOTH. Satisfaction Guaranteed. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 2

WE always have in stock Stencil Papers, inks, pens, and other sundries for D. Gestetner's Duplicating machines. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 2

A slightly used 4 cylinder, two-seater SCRIPPS-BOOTH Car, specially fitted with Magneto, extra seat for servant on Running Board, 6 lamps, horn, watch, speedometer, etc., complete, for sale as owner proceeding to Japan and U. S. A. On view at RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LD., Lamington Road, Bombay. 2363

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A BUNGALOW at Mahabaleshwar, furnished with three bed-rooms, airy, write to Box No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2366

TO BE LET—Second floor of a newly built building "VICTORY VILLA" at Tejpal Road, (near Owen Dunn Road), Gamdevi. Apply within, Ground Floor. 2330

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—One decent furnished BUNGALOW at Teethal from 1st May. Apply N. D. PATEL, Cycle Depot, Princess Street, Bombay. 2349

WANTED TO SUB-LET "MOUNT PLEASANT", a well furnished and nicely situated Bungalow at Panchgani. Apply to Mrs. A. M. F. VISRAM, Ruby Villa, Panchgani. 2334

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BERAR OIL WORKS, LTD., AKOLA.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on SUNDAY, the 27th April, 1919, at 8 a.m. Share-holders are requested to attend the same.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) N. R. MUDHOLKAR.
Secretary.

Akola, 13th April, 1919.

SUBJECTS.

1. To pass the audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
2. To consider and adopt the Report of the Directors and to pass and declare the dividends payable to the Preference Share-holders and the Ordinary Share-holders.
3. Of the Directors Mr. B. N. Mudholkar and Mr. S. B. Mudholkar retire this year. Two Directors have to be elected in their place. They are both of them eligible for re-election and offer themselves for the same.
4. Appointment and remuneration of Auditor for the year 1919. Messrs. Khare & Co. are willing to be re-appointed. They however ask increase in their remuneration on account of increased work.
5. To discuss such other subjects as may be brought by the Chairman before the Meeting. 2381

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE HELD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 30th APRIL, 1919, at 10 a.m.

50 Head
of
Surplus Government horses (Including a number of Stud breds) comprising:—
HACKS
HUNTERS
HARNESS HORSES
and other UTILITY CLASSES.

All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness.

FOR SALE.

ONE CALENDER MACHINE, complete. For prices and particulars, apply to Box No. 592, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2322

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

S. S. "ABRON."
DUE IN BOMBAY END OF MAY.

WILL accept cargo for New York and all Atlantic Ports of the United States.
For freight apply to
SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
2383 Wallace Street, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in the CONSTRUCTION OF STORM WATER DRAINS, in Dammer Lane and in French Road, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.), on the 1st day of May, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's office.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1919. 2372

NOTICE.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a (FINAL) DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-Five per Share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1918, has been declared and made payable on and after the 7th May, 1919, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 14th April, 1919.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1919. 2371

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE CANTEENS, R. A. S. C, BOMBAY DEPOT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Depot will be taken over by the Navy and Army Canteen Board as from the 1st of May next. All accounts against the Expeditionary Force Canteens up to and including the 30th instant should be lodged *as early as possible*, and in any case not later than May 15th next, after which date no claims can be recognised.

OFFICER IN CHARGE,
Expeditionary Force Canteens, A.S.C.,
Bombay Base.

No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock,
Bombay, 16th April, 1919. 2384

LEGA[illegible]

[illegible]EN that the firm of Messrs. VARJIVANDAS CHUNILAL & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1919.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
Attorneys for Mr. Varjivandas Chunilal.
CHIMANLAL BHOGILAL SHETH.
per pro Varjivandas Choonilal Sheth
PREMCHAND JAVERCHAND.
Attorney.
2379

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned VASONTRAO DAMODHAR has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from NADIRSHA SHAPURJI RABADI, JERBAI PIROSHA CHINOY and KAIKHUSHROO NUSSERWANJI RABADI, the Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of SHAPURJI DORABJI RABADI, deceased.

Any person or persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, sale, gift, lease, trust, lien, and share, partition, easement or otherwise to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his residence at Ferguson Road, Worli, or to the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipality at his office within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of any such claim and such claims (if any) will hereafter be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant ground or land of which Mr. TRIBHUWANDAS VURJIVANDAS is the present Fazzandar with trees, situate at Worli Road, Shambhu Mahadev Pakhady, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and nine square yards or thereabouts including moiety of a passage and being a portion of land and ground bearing New Survey No. 3166 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under War G. No. 1194 (2) and Street No. 196A, and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Waman Sadashiv, on the West partly by the properties of Virjiwandas Madhowdas now belonging to Nanabhai Ganpat, Kashinath Govindji and Vitheba Harrischandra, on the North by the ground A to a conveyance from Sunderabai, widow of Govindrao Ganpatrao Kirtikar and now belonging to Nathuram Gopalji and on the South by the ground of Virjiwandas Madhowdas and which said land and premises are now in possession of the said Vendors.

Dated, this 23rd day of April, 1919.
VASONTRAO DAMODHER.
Purchaser-in-Person.
2376

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 78 of 1918.

Re: BYRAMJI NUSSERWANJI PATEL, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, lately a Building Contractor and now a Supervisor in the employ of Moosaji Adamji An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd June, 1919, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated, this 23rd day of April, 1919.
W. J. HOWARD,
For Ag. Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 23rd April, 1919. 2373

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase from Mr. ALLARAKHIA RAHIMTULLA MAKLA, the property more particularly described in the Scnedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon, or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant agricultural and grass land or ground composed of two several pieces of land, situate, lying and being at Amboli Road, in Andheri, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Sub-Division of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2290 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Thana under Survey No. 74, Pot No. 2 and Entry No. 472, Survey No. 129, Pot No. 2 and Entry No. 656 and bounded on the East by the land of Johangirji Furdoonji Bulsara, on the West by the land of Louis Povloo Gomes, on the North by the field of Brass Daming D'Mello and on the South by the said Amboli Road.

Dated, this 23rd day of April, 1919.
SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3375

SALE BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS.
23, Church Gate Street, Fort,
Near Mongini, Ltd., Confectioners.

AUCTION SALE OF 4,871 LBS. DATES ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH APRIL, 1919, AT 12 NOON (S. T.).

Under instructions from the Officer Commanding 56th Brigade Supply Section, Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay Brigade, BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, THE 26TH APRIL, 1919, at 12 noon (S. T.), at their Rooms, 23, Church Gate Street, about 4,871 lbs. dates packed in [illegible] pounds.

A deposit of 10% on the purchase amount shall be paid at the time of sale and the balance should be paid and goods will be taken delivery of within twenty hours from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 24TH APRIL, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, the 24th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, 23, Church Gate Street, valuable handsome household furniture such as:—Drawing room sets lined with tapestry and velvet, drawing room cabinets, chest of drawers, hat stands mirrored, easy chairs, reclining sofas, revolving book case, plain and glass painted teapoys, teakwood and blackwood chairs, office chairs, revolving chairs, wooden cots, baba cots, iron beds, office tables (large and small) drawing and writing tables, sewing machines, gramophones with records, etc., etc.

A rare opportunity to the offices and Export and Import firms. Grandfather Westminster chiming clock in gobd working order, new English Stenciling machine in perfect working order, will also be sold in Public Auction.

Also several lots of jewellery such as diamonds and rubbies collars, diamond and rubbies rings, pearls mala, pearls chak, bracelets set with diamonds and rubbies, pearls bangles, ear-rings, pearl kadas, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th April, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE
COMING SHORTLY
Tarzan OF THE Apes

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night!
BEAUTIFUL BUTTERFLY DRAMA
IN FIVE PARTS
MAN AND BEAST
featuring
CHARLIE
The Wonderfully sagacious Elephante.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In the Leading London Musical Successes
"THE CINEMA STAR" Revival of the popular success.
Plans at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. plan at the THEATRE.
Daily at 6-30 p.m. THE FINAL EPISODE OF "The Strange Case of Mary Page."

THE EMPIRE Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
in a tremendous Screen version of
"THE FOOLISH VIRGIN."
PATHE GAZETTE Showing Special Views of H.M.S. NEW ZEALAND in England.

"Did You Ever Have a Good Time?"
is the question that the deceived, disillusioned, Toney Preston, a millionaire, asks little Linnie, a Saleswoman in his father's big department Store, and what price does she pay for the Good Time she had?
SEE—Mrs. CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in the latest "Jewel" production
"PRICE OF A GOOD TIME"
at the Newly opened
GAIETY CINEMA
(Gaiety Theatre—Opp. Bori Bunder)
ONE SHOW ON MONDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS AT 6-30
3 SHOWS ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND FRIDAYS AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10.

THE EXCELSIOR
Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
SUNDAY, 27th, at 9-45
FAREWELL CONCERT.
By kind permission of Admiral of the Fleet
LORD JELLICOE,
Capt. LEGGETT and OFFICERS
H. M. S. "NEW ZEALAND"
ORCHESTRA
JAZZ WALTZ .."Missoorie" .....Logan
Selection ....."Chu Chin Chow" ....Norton
Waltz ..... "The Angelos"
with Bell Effects. .....Lotter
JAZZ RAG "For Me & My Girl" ....Leslie
Selection .....The Great Alhambra Reveu
"Bing Boys on Broadway"
with full JAZZ effects.
Popular prices. Booking at THEATRE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
POPULAR PICTURE BILL!
Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Athletic Thunderbolt:
GEORGE WALSH
In the thrilling 6-reel Photo-play:
"Brave And Bold"
Adopted from Ferley Poore Sheehan's well-known story "FOUR-FORTY AT FORT PENN." A Prince has to give away a billion dollar war order and makes an appointment to meet the representative of a well-known firm. The hero who represents the firm is lured into a trap by the unscrupulous rivals but the youth by skilful means and thrilling acts succeeds in keeping the appointment and saves the Prince from the destruction treacherously engineered by the rival firm. Thus he wins for his firm the contract and for himself a partnership with his employers and the hand of the girl he loved.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES!
EXCELLENT ACTING!!
THRILLING PLOT!!!
Prices:—Re 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each). (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday the 27th inst., at 9-30 A. M.
A LECTURE ON
"What is Religion?"
BY Mr. E. W. FRITCHLEY
ADMISSION FREE.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT!
A GREAT EXCLUSIVE
THE MAD LOVER
A drama of intense Love and Hatred
Elaine Hammerstein
PATHE GAZETTE (Topical)
"NO PLACE LIKE JAIL" (Comic)
Every night: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Sat. & Sun. & Holidays at 5 p.m.
Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
Next Saturday
"Ruler of the Road"
Featuring the Famous Star Frank Keenan.

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM
presents to-day and during the week
THE GREAT PASQUALI MASTERPIECE
SAMSON
AMONG THE PHILISTINES
a thrilling drama in seven reels, full of marvelous feats of death-defying stunts never before shown anywhere.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR
Lichauch Jars, Bottles of every description, Carboys, Globes or Chimnies.
Allahabad Glass Works,
107, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

DON'T LOOK OLD!

VEN-YUSA Brings the Bloom to your Cheeks.

WITH the heavy toil and the worries that are everybody's lot to-day it is easy to let oneself begin to look old.

Extra care should, therefore, be taken to preserve the skin and complexion. Being so invigorating and re-vitalising, Ven-Yusa, the new oxygen face-cream, is precisely the preparation so much needed at this trying time. It gives the skin a real "oxygen-bath," putting into it more life and more lustre.

Ven-Yusa is perfectly greaseless, and the beauty it creates is a *natural* beauty.

Fragrant and invigorating, Ven-Yusa has a charm and utility all its own.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream

Rr. per jar of Chemists, Bazaars, &c., or The Ven-Yusa Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Thursday, April 17th

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	Mutilated	
Public Deposits ..	2,700,000 Dec.	2,600,000
Other do.	116,600,000 Inc.	300,000
Govt. Securities ..	56,00,000 Dec.	1,000,000
Other do.	78,300,000 Inc.	700,000
Notes and Gold ..	27,500,000 Dec.	1,100,000

The BANK RESERVE is 19% of the Liabilities.

London Markets are closed until Tuesday.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 16th:

Day's Export to Great Britain	4,500
,, ,, to Continent	14,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Demand Bills	4.64.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, April 17th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Demand Bills	4.64.75
Silver Commercials Bars	101½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, April 16th:

Rentes 3 %	62 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	48 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55⅝
Rupee Paper 5 % Nominal	69½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	69½
Government Securities 3 %	60
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.94

London April 17th.

Rentes 3%	62 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	48 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 5½ %	53½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans ..	69½
Government Securities 3 %	6 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris Francs ..	28.00

Market closed until Tuesday.

WAR LOANS.

London, April 16th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£95 15/16

London, April 17th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£100
5 % New	£95 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 16th

WHEAT.

Wheat no change.

[illegible] April [illegible]

[illegible] Bags, ex-Ship April

[illegible] 600

Tone of Linseed:—Firm.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 600

Toria Rapeseed April-May Buyers .. 600

Maximum price fixed for Shipments.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£81
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£76½
Copper Braziers	£112
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	34½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Nominal	26/6
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	28/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Buyers	29/2½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi June-July Buyers	29/3½
Brown Sugar July-Sept. Buyers	28/10½
Tone :—Firm few sellers.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June Buyers	1/11½
Tone :—Dull.	

London, April 17th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurrat, 416 lb. ex-ship ..	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship.	600
Maximum price fixed for shipment.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Buyers	600
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate)	600
Toria Rapeseed April-May Buyers	600
Maximum price fixed for Shipment.	
Tone :—Firm, but very little offered.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£81
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£76½
Copper Braziers	£112
Yellow Metals	10½
Hard Spelter	34½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F Calcutta July Sept. Nominal	26/6
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers	28/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Buyers	29/2½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi June July Buyers	29 3½
Brown Sugar July-Sept. Buyers	28/10½
Tone :—Firm few sellers.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June Buyers	2/0

[illegible] PAINS.

[illegible] SOON
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which [illegible] had experience.

ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff, joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief. Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.

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Obtainable only from

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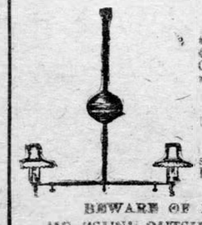
155, Juma Musjid, Market,
No. 2. BOMBAY.

Imperial Silks
make fine Suits for Summer.
COSSI SILK PIECE, Rs. 8 & 10
PURE SILK PIECE, Rs. 16 & 20
Complete for one Suit, 3¼ yd. × 54 in.
Samples on receipt of ½ anna Stamp.
The Imperial Silk Mfg. Co.,
Benares City.

KASHMIRI SHAWLS
KABULI MALIDA
PASHMINA GOODS
GOLD WORKED LADY SHAWLS
PATTOO (Check and Plain)
Detailed Catalogue sent Free.
Amir Chand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE

MAXIMUM LIGHT
AT MINIMUM COST.



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Work no Bother.

ONE-SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
NO 'SUN' OUTSHINES THEM ALL
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, April 23.

The Marwadi bazar opened steadier at Rs. 528 for Fully-Good Broach April-May, and after touching Rs. 529 fluctuated between Rs. 526 and Rs. 528, and then declined to Rs. 525. Later on the price gave way further to Rs. 522, while July-August was done at Rs. 526, or only Rs. 4 higher than May-June. The rate for the latter delivery touched Rs. 521 and improved to Rs. 525, and at 3-30 p.m., was Rs. 522½. The bazaar closed at Rs. 524. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 521½ declined to Rs. 518 and closed as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	521
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug ..	526
Fully Good Bengal	May ..	462
Fine Oomras	May ..	460
Good Southerns	May June ..	504

MESSRS. DULERAI'S REPORT,

Total Receipts in 4 days in Bombay	18,309
Total Receipts of Cotton Since September last	16,01,278
	16,19,587

Yesterday our Market for F. G. Broach Delivery Contracts opened at Rs. 522 per Candy, improved to 525. After this a steady decline brought the prices to 518. At Colaba the market opened at 515 and after further fluctuations closed at 518.

The tone of our market continues firm and steady. In sympathy with the American market, our market is daily showing signs of healthy improvement. Export demand for Europe is coming forth and we think a greater demand will soon assert itself owing to the comparative low prices prevailing in our market.

Our opinion remains unchanged and advise purchases in all weak markets.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

QUOTATIONS, 23RD APRIL 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Broach ..	April-May ..	523
Fully Good M G Bengal ..	May ..	404
Fine M G Oomras ..	..	463
Good M.G. Southerns ..	May-June ..	505
Good M G. Southerns ..	July-Aug. ..	505

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	425	413	408	393	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab.	420	413	403	388	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	480	468	448	...	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 4	...	435	420	400	,,
M.G. Broach ..	538	533	528	518	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd April 1919.

Cotton	14,686 bales.
Wheat	2,021 Qrs.
Linseed	10,551 ,,
Rape, etc.	898 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,299 ,,
Poppyseed	117 ,,
Groundnuts	634 ,,
Castorseed	1,156 ,,
Rice	152,193 ,,
Myrabollams	15,085 ,,
.. ..	7,858 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 23rd—6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30.. ..	70 8 0	10 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30 ..	70 8 0	10 4 0
,, Karachi Bangla	70 8 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	14 0 0	14 10 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	14 0 0	14 10 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore.. ..	15 0 0	15 10 0
Linseed Brown Bold'	15 2 0	15 10 0
,, Thin	14 13 0	15 6 0
Teeliseed White 85-15	104 0 0	....
,, Gajar 75-25'	102 0 0	....
,, Black	100 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50'	98 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White.. ..	19 8 0	....
Groundnuts..	99 0 6	....
Barley	7 4 0	....
Mowraseed	42 0 0	....
Castorseed	83 0 0	16 4 0
Forward,	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	9 9 6	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 7 6	
Linseed May	12 3 6	
Linseed Sept.	16 10 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 23rd.

	Rate per lb Rs. as. p
Davids No. 10	0 15 8
Shapurji No 10	0 14 8
Simplex No. 10	0 14 8
Curimbhai No. 12½	0 15 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 23rd.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 5½
Fcs. Demand	253
American Dollars	28
Hongkong	226½
Shanghai	216
Japan	146½
Singapore	157

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION

Bar Gold, Rs. 85-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/6 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit Sight 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 199
Credit Sight Fr. 215.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 224.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 326.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157
D. D. on New York Rs. 287.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947, 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated, 85.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market continues steady with a good amount of business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,180, Swan 625, Simplex 670, Shahpurji 123½, Pearl 572½, Madhowji 2,200, Luxmi Cotton 1,900, Kohinoor 1,300, Currimbhoy 382½, Kastoorchand 1,085, Finlay 500, Fazulbhoy 760, David 592½, Crescent 259½, Colaba 1,620, Centuary 480, By. Cotton 600, By. Dyeing 1,525, Bundi 40½, Katni Ord 272½, Katni D 1437½, Tata New defd. 440p. Tata Old defd. 1,135 Tata Old 238½ Shivrajpur 40½, Alocks 902½, Bt. Burma Petro: 19⅜, By. Burma 1,002½, By. Tram 645, By. Steam 360, Tata Hydro. 1,270 Tata Bank 16-14, Tata Oil 182½, Tata Mill 1,330, Oriental (500).

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,180 Swan 630, Simplex 670, Shahpurji 122½, Pearls 572½, Madhowji 2202½, Luxmi cotton 1,900 Kohinoor 1,245 Currimbhoy 380 Kastoorchand 1,070, Finlay 500, Fazulbhoy 760, David 597½, Crescent 237½, Colaba 1,620, Century 4821, By. Cotton 600, By. Dyeing 1,500 Bundi 40½, Katni O 272½, Katni D 1,4371, Tata New defd. 445, Tata Old defd. 1,1371, Tata O 237½ Shivrajpur 401, Alocks 9093, Bt. Burma 1,0021, By. Tramway 645, By. Steam 360, Tata Hydro: 1,270, Tata Bank 16-12, Tata Oil 1824, Bt. Burma Petro: 19-14, By. Telephone 220.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 19th Apl. 1919.

		Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 19th Apl. 1919 ..		42,800	67,56,000
Total Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 19th Apl. 1918		2,000	2,40,000
		11,000	11,000
			1,65,000
G.I.P. Rly		24,72,472	[illegible]
A.D.G. Rly		83,042	2,19,676
B.K. Rly		2,743	6,417
G.B. Rly		5,857	14,533
	Total ..	25,64,114	64,92,426
Inc. of Dec.	G.I.P. Rly	+69,528	+5,04,200
	A.D.G. Rly	+6,988	+2,324
	B.K. Rly	+2,257	+4,583
	G.B. Rly	+643	+1,967

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 19th Apl. 1919 ..	22,400	60,400
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 19th Apl 1918	19,222	52,933
Increase or Decrease	+3,178	+7,467

Bhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 19th Apl. 1919. ..	3,900	8,500
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 19th Apl. 1918	2,836	6,316
Increase or Decrease	+1,064	+2,184

Vasheva Jamner Railway.

	Total for the week Rs	Total to date Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 19th Apl 1919 ..	3,600	8,900
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 19th Apl. 1918	536	1,186
Increase or Decrease. ..	3,064	+7,714

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Docn-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 28th Feb. 1919.	B Imports during Mar. 1919.	C Stock on 31st Mar. 1919.	D Approximate total deliveries during Mar. 1919.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Stocks on last day March. 1918	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	53,851	12,664	52,483	14,032	—1,368	8,317	43,096	28,507	37,021	55,333	44,180
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	8,650	945	7,857	1,738	—793	1,240	14,645	34,350	36,761	89,941	77,577
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	1,472	189	1,450	211	—22	95	977	737	345	976	937
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods.. ..	Cases.	1,362	1,272	1,505	1,129	+143	133	1,044	1,483	804	2,355	2,762
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns'	Packages.	21,033	1,546	18,313	4,266	—2,720	3,650	5,721	7,459	6,574	8,948	7,573
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns ..	Packages.	4,454	1,315	4,152	1,617	—300	665	2,202	3,136	3,037	2,301	2,762
(7) Copper—Braziers .	Tons.	165	89	87	167	—78	102	614	1,757	3,210	3,937	2,847
(8) YellowMetal—Braziers..	Tons.	659	227	613	273	—46	124	204	639	1,410	2,436	2,401

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

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Ask us for OUR reasons why advertising in the Chronicle

PAYS.

Copy & Layout for advertisements submitted FREE of CHARGE to all intending Advertisers.

Apply for particulars,
Carter Brothers,
Newsadvert Dept.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
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Commercial Corporation Ltd.

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TECHNO ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE
Established 1901

Continues to prepare candidates for all Recognised Accountancy Exams. Special reduced terms to Graduates. Non-Matrics are eligible for L.C.C. Exams. Apply personally between 6 & 7 p.m. at

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THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PRO. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Market, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.
KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List free on Application.

MARK WELL

that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents.

"E" and "A"

The two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

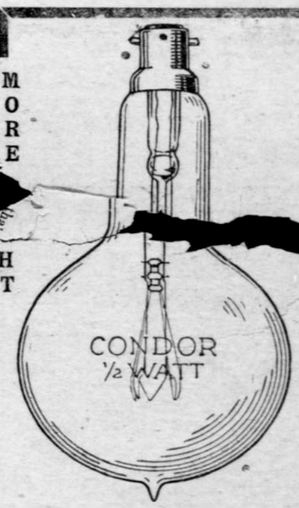
NATURAL CURES.

Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for functional weakness, exhaustion and loss of Manhood, while the "A" priced at Rs. 25-8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P. and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to SAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA, Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative

FREE BOOKLET.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies in all parts of India PRAISE it. In the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be taken. Obtainable in the usual way, or direct from the Sole Proprietors. All all Chemists and Stores, or post free Rs. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

MORE LIGHT



LESS CURRENT

A bright light is not only a pleasure but a necessity—
FOR Efficiency in factories easy reading, in churches, libraries, yards, stores, and STATIONS
The
CONDOR ½ WATT LAMPS
are manufactured to give a bright light with little current. The Condor, unlike the ordinary lamp, concentrates its light upon one point, its light is pure white, steady and INTENSE, and its luminous power is, moreover, about 10 times greater than that of the ordinary lamp.
Ask us for any further particulars you may require about these 'CURRENT SAVING' lamps
THE
Electrical Engineering Co.
10, Military Square (Behind Hoar & Co. Esplanade Road,
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BOLOMA TEA
the best, the choicest and the finest Tea in the world.
Sweet in flavour, and nice in liquor and excellent in effect.
It invigorates, refreshes and exhilarates.
Please TRY IT ONCE and PATRONISE IT ALWAYS.
BOLOMA TEA Co.,
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CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE
Rs. 2/15 per packet of dozen Blades of the World famous
GILLETTE Razors
Can be had from—
A. GULAMHUSEIN & Co.
General Crockery, Glass, Cutlery & Enamelware Merchants.
No. 9, Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl Market, BOMBAY.
C B 1777

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunderabbas Dubai, Bushire and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted.

FRIDAY, April 25.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Juillmane, Mozambiqu, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Gregory Apcar will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa and prepaid unregistered correspondence for German East Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.

English mail steamer Chakrata, due at 11 a.m.

The mail steamer Chakrata with the outward mails is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 11 a.m.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Rly. Batt. (I. D. F.), will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana, at 6-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior Theatre: Farewell Concert of H. M. S. "New Zealand" Orchestra at 9-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—Saturday, 4-30 and 6-30; Sunday 8-15 and 10; Monday and Wednesday, 6-30; Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 6-30, 8-15 and 10.
Excelsion Theatre Bandman Opera, at 9-30 and Cinama, at 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 50	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

As a temporary measure the Northern Express is due to arrive Colaba at about 22 hours instead of 12 noon.

LECTURE ON "UNITY AND CO-OPERATION"

Under the auspices of the Messenger Library, Thana, Mr. P. A. Baptista, Manager Morarji Gokuldas Mills, will deliver a lecture at Thana on "Unity and Cooperation" on Sunday, the 27th instant in the Parish School after the evening service.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd., notifies the following delays in transit on cablegrams between Bombay and London:—

Fullypaid:—Thirty-six hours.
Deferreds:—Five days.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Cholera registered 4 attacks and 3 deaths, small-pox 9 attacks and 8 deaths and plague 8 attacks and 8 deaths in Bombay on Tuesday, the total number of deaths from all causes being 234 as against 128 on the corresponding day of last year.

KHOJA SANITARIUM AT KHANDALLA.

Mr. Ahmed Sheriff Moloobhoy of Bombay has issued invitations to a large number of prominent people in Bombay in connection with the opening ceremony of the Seth Mahomedbhoy Moloobhoy Khoja Sanitorium at Khamdala on Sunday, the 27th instant. A special train to convey the guests will leave Victoria Terminus, at 10 a.m.

ST. ALVYSIA'S ENGLISH SCHOOL BANDRA

The Annual Prize Distribution of the above School, will be held at the School Hall on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 7 p.m. at which the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar.-at-law, will preside.

The school children will stage the "Bla... Statue" and "My Chum" and ... display.

ADVANCED EXAMINATION IN ARCHITECTURE.

The following is the list of successful candidates who have passed the Advanced Examination in Architecture, held at the Sir J. J. School of Art Centre, Bombay, in the month of March 1919:—

Bankapur Venkoba Rao; Bhutta Gopalji Mulji; Seervai, Jehanbux Framji; Mistry, Kersonji Keshowji; Eliza, Samson Ebrahim; Tamboli, Nadir Sorabji; Sukhla Manecklal Bhaishanker; Mate, Vishvant Pandurang; Bhat, Manubhai Chunilal; Malik, Shanteram Kashiram; and Gokhale, Niranjantal Jagjivan.

MYSTERY OF A DEAD BODY.

The dead body of a Hindu was found lying yesterday morning near the gate of Matunga Station, with usual works on it, and a stick lying near it. There was some blood marks near the nose and it appeared that the deceased had been done to death. No clue has been found, yet about the identities of the deceased, and the body has been taken to the morgue.

The s.s. 'Lhasa will now sail for Karachi at 11 a.m., on Friday, the 25th instant.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Table No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. If you advise me to continue your medicine, please send me the same medicine or any other. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. Please advise and send me medicine, if necessary. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends, and in particular to two gentlemen at Chicacole, namely, Messrs. A. Narasinga Rao Pantulu and Ienneti Viswanadha Sastry, I hope they will get cured also.....

Thanking you for your able treatment,

Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

(6)

FAMINE RELIEF IN THE PRESIDENCY.

SERIOUS SCARCITY OF FODDER AND RICE.

The honorary secretary of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund sends the following report for the three weeks ending the 21st April 1919:—

The total contributions up-to-date are Rs 3,02,880-7-1 including handsome contributions from Indians in Japan and Uganda (British East Africa).

The deplorable disturbances in Guzerat have resulted in seriously retarding the supply of grass and food-grains to Guzerat and Kathiawad. Besides the quantity (still unascertained) of grass burnt at Veeramgaum, booking of grass was totally stopped for four days and had to be stopped beyond Ahmedabad for more than a week. It is estimated that this has delayed and put back the supply of grass to the affected areas, by the Fund to the extent of one quarter crore pounds during the period. Comment on this is unnecessary. This period was utilised in moving grass by wherever possible even at considerably increased cost of freight.

The general demand for grass is tremendous and in spite of all the substitution b... is being done by cac us feeding it is evident that unless grass is available cattle are sure to suffer. The mortality of cattle in the Ahmednagar District is already reported to have exceeded fifty per cent. of the total there. The Military authorities have unfortunately not been able to release any grass yet out of their stocks

Another grave feature of the situation is th extraordinarily limited quantity of rice available in Bombay. The demand for it *all over* the Presidency is enormous. The Hilly Tribes in the Thana District and in the Surat and Broach Districts are severely hard up owing to this limited supply of rice and it is a great problem how they will carry on if the present situation lasts for even a few weeks more. It is understood that the actual supply of Burma rice to Bombay up-to-date is shorter than the allotment made to the extent of 1,00,000 tons due to scarcity of freight. A wire has been sent to the Government of India drawing their earnest attention to the risk that is being run by this shortage.

The following further gifts of cloth bales have been received and are in transport to various parts of the affected areas:—

Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., Sholapur	2 bales Best saree fents
Victoria Mills	2 bales Dhotees.
Jubilie Mills	2 bales 20 S. Yarn
Sassoon Spg and Wg. Co., Ltd.	2 bales Fents.
Union Mills Co., Ltd. ...	2 bales Fents.
Gold Mohur Mills ...	2 bales Yarn
Dawn Mills	2 bales Yarn
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.	2 bales Long Cloth
The Tata Mills	2 bales Dhotees.
Standard Mills	2 bales Saris.
David Mills	2 bales 20 S. Yarn.
The Planet Mills	2 bales Shirting.
The Barsi Spg and Wg Mills, Barsi	2 bales Khaki Cloth

"A Parsi" (through Mr. J. K. Mehta) .... 10 blankets. (Ten only).

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL.

STATEMENT BY DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SUPPLIES.

The following statement has been pub... ed by the Director of Civil Sup...

In view of the ... ctors ha... assistance ... arang... supply of oil for various localities, the following information is given regarding the supply of oil at present and in the near future:—

(1) The Standard Oil Company has a small supply and is distributing it to their ordinary agents but the supply is not likely to improve for some time.

(2) The Indo-Burma Oil Company has a moderate supply at present and is distributing it to their ordinary agents but has little to spare for special purposes.

(3) The Asiatic Petroleum Company has a moderate supply and expect to receive more on the 23rd instant.

(4) The Burma Oil Company has a fairly good supply and can undertake a certain amount of special orders.

2. The difficulty regarding distribution by rail in every case is that several of the railway lines are badly blocked. This is particularly the case at present as regards all traffic through Poona. In such cases Priority Certificates are being issued by this Office; but the congestion on the line is such that delay must occur. The Oil Companies are doing their best to distribute the oil as fairly as possible amongst the various districts but the supply is much shorter than normal. The best thing for Collectors and Heads of Offices who are badly in need of supplies is to write direct to the Oil Companies which have installations or agents in the localities, and the Companies will do their best to meet the demands. This Office has no authority to regulate the supply from Bombay and can only ask the Companies to make an exception in a very limited number of cases.

It is no use for private individuals to write to this Office for oil.

SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO

The forty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., was held on Tuesday with Mr. Meyer Missim in the chair. The Directors' report showed that the working of the Mills resulted in a profit of Rs. 3,50,926-1-11 inclusive of the amount brought forward from the previous year. Out of that an ad-interim dividend at Rs. 100 per share, free of Income-Tax, having been paid, absorbing Rs. 2,25,000 the Directors proposed to appropriate the Balance of Rs. 1,25,926-1-11 in paying Rs. 56,250 as a final dividend of Rs. 25 per share, free of Income-Tax, for the year ending in 31st December 1918, Rs. 65,000 in writing off for depreciation of Machinery and Rs. 4,676 in carrying forward.

It was also brought to the notice of the share-holders that the Directors had subscribed Rupees three lakhs to the Second Indian War Loan, and that the Mill premises including Machinery and other contents had been issued against fire.

WOOD PAVING FOR STREETS.

EXPERIMENT AT FRERE ROAD.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabolkar presiding.

The Committee granted the sanction asked for in the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 15th April 1919:—

"I have the honour to refer to the Corporation Resolution of 19th March 1917 according sanction to a portion of Frere Road being paved with wood blocks and to say that I have arranged with the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, for the supply of about 200 tons of Jamba wood blocks at the rate of Rs. 88 per ton for the purpose and request the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 69(c) to a contract being entered into with him and also to an invitation of tenders being dispensed with under section 72(3) of the Municipal Act, as these block are not obtainable in the market."

THE BIJAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your article on Bijapur Municipality that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 12th instant the facts given are misleading and not accurate. I shall therefore thank you in fairness to the public to publish this letter in your next issue.

You have complained of the Collector's "unwarranted and harmful interference in the internal affairs" of the Municipality which is said to "cause friction where harmony existed." As a matter of fact with Mr. Kowjalgi as President and his lieutenant Mr. Dewan Saheb as Chairman there never was harmony in the Municipality. While himself a professed democrat and home ruler, Mr. Kowjalgi as President of the Municipality, proved himself to be a greater autocrat than any official could ever aspire to be. Mr. Kowjalgi on public platforms lectures on democracy, but in the Municipality as President, he had no patience for the opinions of the majority and wanted to have all his own way. I can say it from my personal experience of him, as, I was also a Councillor with him and Vice-President of the Municipality.

Some months back when a deputation of the local merchants of the town attended a general meeting of the Municipality to represent their grievances the President peremptorily asked their leader to walk out of the room. This gave great offence to the merchant community who went to the Collector for redress. This will show what public sympathy Mr. Kowjalgi has enlisted for himself. He resigned his post as President a few days before the expiry of his term because the Municipal Councillors by a majority passed a vote of censure against him and not because of any interference on the part of the Collector as you are led to believe. Mr. Dewan Saheb true to his allegiance resigned his important post of the Chairmanship of the Managing Committee 4 days before the expiry of his term.

The method of ... duced here fo... that took ... ing fo... Government ... accompany a voter to the ... unless the voter was physically incapable of making his mark. An illiterate voter could vote without anybody's assistance by the distinguishing mark shown against each Candidate's name. The President Mr. Kowjalgi by an Office Order allowed agents to accompany illiterate voters to the voting room. This was a violation of the rules and an infringement on the right of a voter to vote secretly. Complaints were taken to the Collector against the illegal action of the President and the Collector called for the voting papers to see if the new election rules had been followed. Mr. Kowjalgi would not send the papers to the Collector for obvious reasons and, the Municipality had to pass a resolution requiring the President to comply with the Collector's request. In spite of the General Committee's resolution the voting papers did not go to the Collector until Mr. Kowjalgi's lieutenant Mr. Dewan Saheb had filed a suit for injunction. I, as Vice-President, ultimately sent the papers and carried out the resolution of the Muncipality.

You have said that there is much irritation in the public mind because of the Collector's calling for the voting papers. I can assure you that the irritation is confined to the minds of Mr. Kowjalgi and a few of his adherents. The Bijapur public has been sick of the municipal affairs under Mr. Kowjalgi as President and Mr. Dewan Saheb as Chairman of the Managing Committee. The Municipality has been so far an institution for irregularity. Mr. Dewan Saheb, who could afford to spend most of his time for the Municipality, however, did not add either to its prestige or utility. Before we want to shake off all official control we have to learn the virtues of selflessness and selfrestraint. Moderation is a virtue and not vice.

Mr. Kabraji our popular Collector, is an Indian officer of great ability and experience, having keen sympathy with Indians and their aspiratons. It was he who got for us the privilege of electing our president 4 years ago and even before that Mr. Kabraji had always a non-official nominated as President. This surely does not point to harmful interference or unsympathetic attitude. Were it not for the interest taken by Mr. Kabraji and were it not for his wholesome influence the institution would have been wrecked long ago under the steerage of Messrs. Kowjalgi and Dewan Saheb. The affairs of the Municipality are at present all in a muddle. The new constitution has grown wiser with experience and elected the Hon. Mr. Desai as President for the coming triennium. It is hoped that matters will improve under the saner guidance of the Hon. Mr. Desai in whose capacity and moderation the Public have great confidence.—Your, etc.

A. R. PRABHU,

Bijapur, 20th April, 1919.

GURUKUL ANNIVERSARY.

OVER RS. 50,000 COLLECTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

KANKHAL, April 23.

The Gurkul Anniversary has been celebrated on the dates previously announced namely from 18th to 21st April, both days inclusive. Considering the unfavourable conditions prevailing, and the prohibitionary circumstances of the railway traffic the audience far exceeded the expectations. In fact it consisted of five thousand persons including a number of ladies. Principal Rama Kevas's impressive lecture and appeal for funds carried conviction to the hearts of the audience. The subscriptions amounted to over fifty thousand rupees. Most of the "Bhajans" and lectures were highly entertaining, and instructive. The convocation scene was impressive and feats of extraordinary strength and skill by brahmcharis were highly appreciated. In face of adverse circumstances, the anniversary has been a great success.

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

NASRULLA KHAN SENTENCED TO IMPRISENMENT FOR LIFE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

The "Pioneer" learns that at a public durbar held in Kabul on the 13th instant, Nasrulla Khan was found guilty of having instigated the murder of the late Amir and sentenced to imprisonment for life. A like sentence was passed on the Court page who was found guilty of complicity in the crime, while the Afghan Colonel, accused of having actually committed the murder, was executed.

When the Jalalabad soldiery withdrew their allegiance from Nasrulla Khan, they arrested and treated with ignominy the members of the powerful Musehiban family, including the late Commander-in-Chief, but these were all honourably acquitted by the Durbar. The events described which appear to have brought about without internal disturbances seem to indicate the new Amir holds a very strong position. The fact that only a few persons have been punished for the assasination of Habibulla, moreover, suggests a restraint that is remarkable for Afghanistan.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS BY S. S. CANBERRA.

FRESH APPLICATIONS TO BE MADE.

(Associated Press.)

It is notified by the Controller of Passages that the s.s. Canberra and Katoomba are expected to sail for England between the 12th and 15th May. These vessels have accommodation approximately for 230 first saloon and 180 second saloon civilian passengers.

Many holders of "A" and "B" grade priority certificates whose names are registered with the Shipping Agents for accommodation in early May have also obtained pas... [illegible] Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., it is therefore notified that applicants for passages by the Canberra and Kattomba in possession of priority certificates graded B-3 and upwards, who have not already been allotted accommodation, are required to make a fresh application before Tuesday the 29th instant either direct to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay, or through their Agents, and that passages will be allotted on Wednesday the 30th idem strictly according to priority certificates. Previous registrations will not be taken into account, but only the names of those who apply before the 29th April and after the appearance of this Notification. It is not considered likely that passages will be available by these vessels for holders of priority certificates of a lower grade than B-3.

As it is anticipated that applications for second saloon passages will be in excess of the number of second saloon berths available, those applying for second saloon berths are requested to state whether they are prepared to accept first saloon accommodation if second saloon berths are not available. In this connectino, it is notfied that only first saloon passages will be avaiable by the Delta programmed to sail on the 17th May, whilst the Nellore, which has been arranged to call at Bombay to convey the Homeward mails of the 24th idem will have no accommodation for passengers from India, but will be fully booked with through passengers from China. No copies of medical certificates are now required.

BOMBAY'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD APPOINTED.

His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Mr Justice N. C. Macleod as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay on the retirement of the Hon. Sir Basil Scott.

SUGAR REPORT.

WELTERREDEN, April 17.

Following sales are reported 49,410 Piculs of Superior at 21 guilders and 1000,000 Piculs of Superior at 20.

Total sales of crop of 1919 now total 13,371,000 Piculs.

Band of the 1/17ht B. B. & C. I. Railway Battalion, at Esplanade Bandstand, from 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 23.

		Tota' up-to-date
War Bonds	Rs. ..	Rs.
Cash Certificates	..	23,18 12
Total	..	36,188-12

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 23.

S. S. Clan Urquhart, Pill, Glasgow, February 18.

S. S. Kathlumba, Smith, New York, March 21.

S. S. Beme, Scott, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

April 23.

S. S. Shushter, Berry, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Dilwara, Walker, Shanghai.

S. S. Querimba, Legrand, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer City of Calcutta for Liverpool.

Steamer Chakla for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Clan Urquhart:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart 3,738 tons, Captain R. Pill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 18th February.

S. S. Kathlumba:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Kathlumba, 4,104 tons, Captain G. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 21st ultimo.

S. S. Beme:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captai nD. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain J. V. Legrand, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s China mail steamer Dilwara, 3,459 tons, Captain W. Walker, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Shanghai, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 23rd April, 1919.

Berth.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
			PRINCES DOCK.		
A	Kanora ..	4987	London	25-4-19	..M M & Co
5	Siam Maru	7816	Hongkong	27-4-19	..O S Kaish
C & R	Gregury Apcar ..	2961	N F	N F	..M M & Co
I	A E Mora ..	3 68	Antwerp	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
F	Venus ..	2017	N F	N F	..A Yule & Co
3	Bashyaee ..	190	N F	N F	..Mackintosh & Co
G	Bahrein ..	1403	Aden	25-4-19	..T Morrison & Co
L	Nabreng ..	2377	N F	N F	..R & P S N Co
N	Ilwen ..	2616	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
O	Violet ..	57	N F	N F	..B E Collis & Co
P	Eamentz Podab	3120	N F	25-4-19	..Graham & Co
Q	Scrooner Utopia ..	298	Busra	N F	1-4-19 Tariff Hassum owner

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Rotenfels ..	3591	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Bahaduri ..	821	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Mohanadi ..	5 9	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Tetravati ..	699	Karchi	24-4-19	..B S N Co
	Pocani ..	552	Blawwazer	23-4-19	..B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Grigus ..	2099	Hull	25-4-19	..J Finlay & Co
3	Nankin ..	4251	London	25-4-19	..M M & Co
4	Penylau ..	2794	Londn	25-4-19	..W & A Graham & Co
5	Kowait ..	2393	P Gulf	26-4-19	..Morrison & Co
6	Dilwara ..	3460	China	23-4-19	..M M & Co
7	Hunts Castle ..	3482	Suez	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
8	Clan Urquhart.	3757	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
9	Nazano Maru ..	2313	Japan	1-5 19	..N Y Kaisha
10	Tosan Maru	2833	Japan	30-4-19	..N Y Kaisha
16	Abydos ..	1040	N F	N F	..Shusary & Co
16	Seira		Marseilles	27 4-19	..Volkart Bros.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

		456	Busra		..B I M
		1955	Busra		..M M
		4188	Busra		
	Calcut a.	484	Kar	24-4-19	..B M & Co
7	Takada ..	4223	Lon	24-4-19	..M M & Co
8	Querimba	4937	Rangoon	24-4-19	..M M & Co
9	Bamora.	1877	Busra	26-4-19	..B I M
10	Chenab ..	2157	Busra	25-4-19	..D R I M
11	Indravati	612	Maranagoa	24-4-19	..B S N Co
13	Karmala .	5087	London	25-4-19	..M M & Co
14	Arenda.	1677	Busra	18 4-19	..M M & Co
15	Naderi ..	3500	Rangoon	28-4-19	..T Morrison & Co
16	Pelladorn	3525	N F	N F	..D R I M
17	Jehangir	3364	Busra	26-4-19	..B I M
	Offside				
15	Tordila..	3169	Busra	28-4-19	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	War Hathor	1346	Busra	28 4-19	..D R I M

EXPORTS.

April 23.

S. S. City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—1,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 97 cwts. coir yarn, Peirce Leslie and Co.

S. S. Manora for London:—60 cwts. chutney, Ardeshir E. Daver; 357 cwts. chutney, Framji Nowroji; 140 casks goat skins, Enrico N. Stein; 300 cwts. ginger, 296 cwts. gum kadaya, Esmail Dossa and Co.; 125 cwts. gum olibanum, Gulamhoosein Bundaally Hurjee; 330 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 37½ cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhanji and Co.; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 197 cwts. cuttle fish, Meherally and Co.; 77 cwts. cuttle fish, Oodawjee Govindjee and Co.; 299 cwts. copra cut, Ebrahim Thambey Adina and Co.; 85 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 1 package woollen carpet, Thos. Cook and Son.

S. S. Karmala for London:—1 bale Hydrabad carpets, Esmail Mohamed and Co.; 16 bales cow hides, G. H. Esmail; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 6 bales woollen carpets, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.; 130 cwts. pepper, N. I. Bekhor; 250 cwts. pepper, Veljee Shewjee and Co.

S. S. Nankin for London:—500 cwts. kismiss, Ewart Latham and Co.; 120 tons groundnut cakes, 166 tons linseed cakes, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Serra Leone for Cette/Genoa or Marseilles:—3 bales cotton, 100 cwts. coffee, Volkart Bros.; 411 cwts. coffee, Peirce Leslie and Co.

S. S. Moora for Antwerp:—4,004 cwts. myrabolam, Purshotam Mothuradas and Co.; 127 bales cotton fly, V. A. Save; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Shevnarayan Baldeodas.

S. S. Penylan for Dunkirk:—200 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

S. S. Venus for a Port in France:—1,417 cwts. mustardseed, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Kobe:—308 bales cotton, Curseji Bomanji and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 1,300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Mirjamal Motilal and Co.

S. S. Siam Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Uderam Premsukhdas; 1,000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Vardhman Jetsey and Sons.

S. S. Nagana Maru for Kobe:—850 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaaisha; 700 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Nagana Maru for Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Yokohama:—59 bales silk waste, Compagine Generale D'Extrenete Orient.

S. S. Nagana Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Nagana Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Naguna Maru for Shanghai:—2,000 bales cotton, 325 bales cotton yarn, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 600 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 3 cwts. fishmaws, 15 cwts. sharkfins, Haider and Sultan.

S. S. Siam Maru for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 23.

S. S. Palitana from Busrah via Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.—57 boxes dates, 1,584 bags of joovaree, 35 bags A. kernal, 85 bags gum, 4 bags linseed, 98 bundles skin, 5 bundles rugs, 15 bags zira, 18 bags almond seed, 395 bundles rose buds, 11 bags pista, 23 cases 66 jottas assafoetidas, 91 bags almonds, 20 bundles wool, 29 bags raisins, 3 bags attaree, 125 bundles dry fish, 2,969 large bags sardins, 2 cases fishmaws, 14 cases sharkfins.

S. S. Kamenet Podolsk from Melbourne, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—89,558 bags wheat.

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36, CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY 1.

INDIA'S AWAKENING

CONDEMNATION OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

MARATHA CONFERENCE SUPPORTS MR. PATEL'S BILL.

Mr. V. M. Pawar, Bar.-at-Law, President of the All-India Maratha Conference, held at Wardha (C. P.), on 19th April, in the course of his address, said:—

An autocratic and despotic form of Government is preferable to camouflaged democracy. Whereas in the former the autocrat accountable to none is at least responsive to dictates of his conscience, in the latter harshest tyrannies can be practised, by taking people off their guard by giving them semblance of political power. In the Division on the Rowlatt Bill in the Supreme Legislative Council, you witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of all the officials voting in solid mass and securing thus the passage of the Bill, against the unanimous opposition of the representatives of the people. Such a state of things ought never to be tolerated. So, it is the duty of us, one and all to unite, be they Hindoos, or Mohamadans, Christians or Parsees, Brahmins or non-Brahmins and secure for us all such a state of affairs as will make it possible for us to live in India with as much self-respect and comfort as the French do in France and the English in England. This work has been undertaken and partly don by the only truly representative body of the educated India—I mean the Congress. The Congress, gentlemen, is an embodiment of our national unity. It is the tower of our strength. It is the stronghold from which we must repel all attacks against our liberty. From it we must attack and capture all that we have lost. But the strength of the stronghold is the strength of the defenders. If the defenders are united they will succeed, if they are divided they will meet their Panipat. Unity is strength. India one is India free. So let us all stand by our guns and our guns are our leaders. If we disagree with anything that the Congress does, let us not endeavour to chuck it. We will stay within it and endeavour to carry conviction with the majority. After all democracy only means the rule of the majority. If you have any cause at heart, you must get the majority with you. And to convert the majority to your views you must play a fair and straightforward game.

We are here to-day to co-operate with the other communities of India. We shall march shoulder to shoulder with them towards our common goal—India an equal, and self-respecting partner of the Federation of Free Nations in the world. Gentlemen, we shall stand by the Congress.

HON. MR. PATEL'S BILL.

Pre[illegible] he said:—Gentlemen, two [illegible] Imperial Legislative Coun[illegible]ng more than unusual atten-

Hono[illegible]
duce [illegible]
the D[illegible]
across [illegible]ocean[illegible]r. Patel has done great service to the country and particularly to the Hindoo community by proposing to introduce a Bill to make marriages between members of the different castes and subcastes of the Hindoos valid and legal in order to remove a great inequity for such marriages are actually illegal as the law stands to-day, and then they are compelled to tell a deliberate falsehood that neither of them belong to any religion. The Bill is only permissive and not compulsory. The passage of this Bill is as much essential for our political and social status in foreign countries as that of the abolition of polygamy. It will raise us in the esteem of the civilised people in world who naturally look down upon customs, that are never found amongst the civilised nations.

BLACK BILL.

The Rowlatt Bill or the Black Bill is the reward given to India for her splendid services during the War. It is the first instalment of the gratitude the Bureaucracy and not the British Public felt towards India. But to us it is a "blessing in the guise of a curse." These occasional lapses in the periods of reaction are absolutely essential for a healthy growth of national consciousness. We had to thank Lord Curzon for giving us the Partition, we are obliged to Lord Chelmsford's Government and Mr. Justice Rowlatt for conferring upon us the boon of the Black Bills. The Bill is a monstrous innovation, calculated to give unlimited power to the executive, and by passing it against the unanimous verdict of the nation the "Government has really forfeited its title to be called a civilised Government." The provisions of the Bill are so well-known that they hardly need to be repeated. The gauntlet is thrown and the challenge has been accepted. Now it is a fight between right and wrong, between soul and brute force. You can stretch the rubber to its full elasticity, but there is a point when it will break. Even the worm will turn. The Satyagraha movement has made its appearance and its significance has hardly been appreciated. It is the Eastern edition of the Western doctrine of passive resistance. It asks you not to resist but to suffer. By suffering thou shalt succeed. Its success depends on the intensity of the wrong done, on the strength of will and determination of the victims to bear their sufferings, and the effect of such suffering on the conscience—if any—of the oppresors. Will the people rise to the occasion or will the Government rise to the occasion, we shall wait and see.

At such a solemn hour, when the compact between the peoples of the two great religions in India has been sealed by the blood of the Delhi victims, is it necessary to go into the subject of communal representation? What is communal representation in the first place? Is it a demand for every community to be represented into the Councils of the Nation by men of their own blood? Or is it a demand by people of different communities, who have failed to utilize the educational opportunities and have combined together their only common factor being their lethargy—to demand representation which their lack of education does not warrant them in open competition? What are the grounds on which its supporters base their claim? They assert that they are in majority, that they are unrepresented in the Councils and in the higher or lower posts of the Government. Therefore they must have communal representation. This is their sound logic.

Now I ask you, gentlemen, if the peop[illegible] who claim the special representation are [illegible] the majority and if the franchise is going to be broadened do we not stand as much chance of getting in, as do the representatives of the so-called higher classes? The fact is that possessing as we do a very small percentage of educated aspirants amongst us and they too coming from the poorer classes make a bee-time for service in any form, we have very few competent persons left over to stand competition with the rest. People who support Mr. Patel's Bill to bring about national unity in the end, appear ridiculous when they clamour for sectarian representation which will naturally perpetuate castes with all their evil consequences.

When India gets Home Rule or Self-Government, is it going to be only a change in personnel—Indian Bureaucrats substituting their English equivalents—or is it also going to be a change in the system, a change in spirit? Home Rule is only a means to an end. We want responsible government because we are not satisfied with the present system. The real needs of the people are left unattended. That is the reason why change in Government is considered essential. Now, gentlemen, suppose we have reached our millenium. we have received full and complete self-government and we are in a position to control our destinies according to our pleasure. Have we decided what laws are necessary for our development for making the greatest numbers happy and contended? If the [illegible]achine is wrong no change in the per[illegible]nnel will do any good. The machine must [illegible] overhauled or a new one must take its [illegible]lace.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Concluding his speech he said:—We must raise to-day the standard under which we shall fight our battles. The National Democratic Party will see light for the first time at Wardha. It will have threefold objects:—First, to support the Indian National Congress in its political demands; secondly, to bring India socially in line with the civilised Nations of the World; and thirdly, to adopt an economic policy which will assure the just rights of the workers, and bring about an equitable distribution of wealth. The National Democratic Party will have a central organisation with local organisations in districts. It will stand for equal rights for all without distinction of race, religion, or caste. It will protect the rights of the worker in town and of the poor ryot in the villages. It will be the working man's party. It will combat aggression and privileges in every quarter. It will raise a barrier against all capitalists, be they Indian or foreign, who wish to exploit the labour of their fellow creatures without adequate payments. The N. D. P. as it will be commonly known will be amalgamated to the labour and demo[illegible] organisation of Europe as in the [illegible] India, it [illegible] be harmful to humanity in general. Our attitude towards the Government will be that of co-operation and criticism. When the interests of the Government and the people are identical, and what can be better testimony than the unanimous verdict of the people, the Government can rely on us for friendly and sincere co-operation; on the other hand when the interests of the people are sacrificed for the sake of any vested interest, the Government can expect from us nothing but merciless criticism, and organised opposition.

I do not believe in Communal Conferences or Sectarian organisations as such, unless they exist to create and develop National consciousness and to prevent perpetuation of sectarianism—the curse of India. If our Conference exists for that purpose, then let it exist and justify her existence. The business of Communal Conferences is that of a sergeant, who brings in the line soldiers that fall out.

One word more before I finish. The spirit of the great Shivajee Maharaj, the founder of the empire and defender of our hearth and home against alien aggression is watching our actions. He made no distinction between a Brahmin or a Kshatriya, to him all were alike. His only thought was the good of his country. let our only thought be the same so that the soul of the man who brought fame, honour, and glory to our community may rest in peace.

EXAMPLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few months back I had read of some retired officer having handed over to the Secretary of State for India a sum of one thousand pounds, interest on which was to go to the relief of the destitute in Ahmednagar and one other district, the name of which I do not remember now. In to-day's issue of the "Times of India" appears a chain of legacies, in hundreds and thousands, to different Indian charitable institutions kept by the late G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S. These two acts of the genuine gratitude to and intense regard for the Indian poor and helpless, so markedly left behind by those two worthies demand of us our most sincere acknowledgment. If good words and kind treatment of Indians by European officers mean so much peace at heart, how much deeper should be the warmth of our feelings towards these authors of permanent good? These instances are, as remarked by the "Times of India," worthy of record for encouragement to others in service, nay, they are more so for us to follow.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.

PROFITEERING IN HAY.

MERCHANT FINED RS. 150.

At the Mazagon Police Court Rao Bahadur C. H. Setelwad disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Deoram Damodar of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, charged one Goverdhan Durgaprasad, a hay-merchant with selling hay at a price higher than that fixed by the Controller.

The evidence showed that the accused on March, 8, sold 360 lbs. of hay for Rs. 9-12 which wax which works up to Rs. 27 per 1,000 lbs. The Controller's price being Rs. 24 per 1,000 lbs., as per the Government Gazette, to one Alliji Karrimad, a victoria driver.

Mr. Jamshedji, an Inspector under the Controller of Price, being present on the spot of transaction. Mr. Jamshedji then and there asked the complainant as to how much he paid for 360 lbs. of hay and the accused as to whether he made an entry in his book with regard to that sale. Thereupon the complainant said that he paid Rs. 9-12 for 360 lbs. of hay and that he received no receipt for that and accused replied that he made no entry of that item in his book. The matter was then reported to the Police and sanction was obtained from the Chief Presidency Magistrate to prosecute the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and produced some credentials to show that he sold the hay at the rate of Rs. 24 per 1,000 lbs. The credentials were however proved false.

His worship convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 150.

In passing the sentence the learned Magistrate observed that the accused deserved to be punished severely as such offences were difficult to be detected and that the purchasers wre he poor victoria wallas.

PICK-POCKET GETS ONE YEAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oliviera, Sub-Inspector Suberkar charged one Piroo Ahmed with the theft of nine, ten-rupee notes from the pocket of one Shaik Imam Nabisab, a war-orderly, when the latter was walking along Kalbadevi, on Tuesday after-noon.

Ramchandra Maden Gopal stated that he saw the accused putting his hand in the complainant's pocket and took something out. He then asked the complainant whether he lost anything from his pocket whereupon the latter said that he had nine currency notes for Rs. 10 each and that those were missing. They both then chased the accused and caught him. But they found only four notes with the accused who passed the remaining notes to his three companions whom the witness and complaint saw run away.

The accused who had six previous convictions pleaded guilty and said that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he did. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SEQUEL TO MOB DISTURBANCE.

Yesterday morning Inspector Home charged three more young men, Wadilal Samaldas, Varajlal Mohandas and Anantram Redhakaran with disorderly behaviour on public road, in connection with the mob-disturbance at Pydhonie, on the 11th instant, before the Honorary Magistrates Messrs. D. M. Thackursey and Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. But they were convicted and the first two accused Wadilal and Varajlal were warned and discharged while the third was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 2.

EMPIRE.

The disillusionment of a romantic girl who comes face to face with the realities of an unromantic world is the basis of the story of "The Foolish Virgin", the Thomas Dixon novel, which has been screened for Miss Clara Kimball Young's second Selznick-Picture, is the attraction at the Empire Theatre this week. Mr. Dixon has international repute as [illegible] of some of [illegible] literat[illegible]
[illegible]rly well known [illegible]
the author of "The Clansman", from whic[illegible] "The Birth of a Nation" was made. The story, "The Foolish Virgin", has been recognized as one of his best and is particularly well adapted to Miss Young's requirements. The central role is an extremely sympathetic one and the situations as they develop in the narrative, are full of action and dramatic in the extreme. "The Foolish Virgin" was directed by Albert Campellani, the famous producer, who screened Miss Young's first immensely successful production as a Selznick-Picture star, "The Common Law." Conway Tearle and Paul Capellani, who played the most important male roles in "The Common Law", also head the cast of the new production. Special mention must be made of the new Empire Orchestra of 16 performers. Music is to be a feature of this Popular House.

SHIVAJI'S BIRTH DAY FESTIVAL.

The Utsava Mandal, Bombay, is celebrating the Shivaji birthday anniversary festival this year, at Raigad Fort near Mahad (District Kolaba), on the 1st and 2nd May 1919. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has consented to preside. Prof. Shivaram Mahadeo Paranjpe, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Mr. Khadilkar, Dr. Sathaye and other leading gentlemen of the Presidency have also consented to be present. The latest date to start for the Raigad Fort by steamer is the 29th instant. The steamer will leave Alexandra Dock at 7-30 a.m., and a second class ticket for Dasgaon costs Rs. 2-3-0. If the secretary of the executive committee of the Shivajayanti Festival at Mahad is previously informed, he will arrange for conveyance and food for the intending visitors. Further information can be had from Dr. M. B. Velkar, 735, Girgaon.

LIBEL CHARGE AGAINST MR. SULTAN MOHIDEEN.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 23.

Khan Bahadur Azizuddin Saheb has filed a suit for libel against Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen Saheb for having caused to be published in "New India" certain correspondence alleged to be defamatory of the plaintiff and the proceedings of a certain petition filed by a servant of the defendant before a Magistrate for alleged criminal trespass against the plaintiff which was also said to contain defamatory statements.

The defendant admitted the publication of the correspondence in "New India" but contended that it was not false or malicious. He also denied that he wrote to or caused to be published in "New India," proceedings of a petition containing defamatory allegations and pleaded in the alternative that he was not liable as the account was a *bont fide* verbatim report of the judicial proceedings before a magistrate and as such was a privileged communication.

The cause came for settlement of issues today before Mr. Justice Kumarswami Sastri and the necessary issues were framed.

UNEMPLOYED WOMEN.

MILLION AND A HALF OUT.

Mr. Ronald C. Norman, presiding over the annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge-road, in mail week, urged the necessity of setting up at the earliest possible moment councils of social service throughout London, so as to be in existence whenever the statutory bodies for home assistance recommended in the Maclean Report on Poor Law Reform came to be established. These two organisations would not be rivals and might have cross representation, a common register, and one visiting organisation largely carried on by voluntary effort.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett, having regard to the fact that there were now out of employment 1,500,000 women war workers of whom about 500,000 were in receipt of unemployment pay, greatly regretted that certain industries had not been set going with a view to the employment of the vast amount of female labour which had been displaced by demobilisation. She suggested that the Charity Organisation Society might do a great deal to ensure that woman were not forced back into the morass of sweated labour. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Sanderson warmly supported these views.

MR. VIVIAN'S HOUSING PROPHECY.

Mr. Henry Vivian complained that the country had been debauched by the abundance of Treasury notes and 5 per cent. War Loans into a sense of false prosperity, from which there was likely to be a rude awakening in the not far distant future. Among other things he prophesided that shortly the position with regard to the housing of the lower middle-class, just above the working classes, would be far more serious than it was now in the case of the working classes.

TO BEAT BOLSHEVISM

EUROPE'S CRY FOR PRACTICAL THINGS.

No logic against Bolshevism was half so effective as a busy factory, and Europe's primary need now was to get back to work, said Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, in a speech at Leeds, delivered in mail week. The sooner we could get idle wheels going throughout Europe and employ idle hands, which are proverbially mischievous, the quicker would we get real peace both internationally and industrially. "As I see it," said the speaker, "Europe cries out now for practical things—for bread, for work, for raw materials, for industry, for the healing operations of trade. The more swiftly trade can be set free from its present paralysis and restrictions to get on with the actual job restoration, the safer Europe will be."—"The Morning Post."

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 849 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed.—Royal Warwickshires, Captain A. C. Pearson. Died of Disease R. F. A., M[illegible] Triphook.

[illegible]AM BURBRIDGE

[illegible]LAHABAD, April 23.

The death occurred here of Mr. William Burbridge, a Mutiny veteran, who served in Sadr Dewani Adaulat at Agra and came to Allahabad with the High Court. The deceased was eighty years old and was Secretary to the Chief Justice till that post was abolished by Sir Comer Potteram.

Official and Personal.

Admiral Viscount Jellicoe and a number of Naval Officers arrived in Simla on Wednesday and are the guests of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Sir Verney Lovett, President, Medical Services Committee has left Simla for England. It is understood members of the Committee have also dispersed on the conclusion of their labours.

Mr. A. T. Holmes, C.S., officiates as Agent, Rajputana, vice Lieut.-Col. J. Manners-Smith is proceeding Home on leave preparatory to retirement.

ARREST OF EX-FOREIGN MINISTER CZERNIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 23.

Berlin, April 18.—A message from Vienna states that during yesterday's disturbances an Italian motor car passing Parliament House, was struck by a stray missile. Nobody was injured.

The Chief of the Italian Military Mission demanded satisfaction, whereupon Government apologised in writing. The Italians are not pursuing the matter further. Complete calm now prevails in Vienna.

The ex-Foreign Minister Czernin, who has repeatedly sought to obtain a passport, which has been refused owing to anti-Austrian propaganda, was arrested on April 16th when attempting to cross the Swiss frontier.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 23.

Numerous dust storms and thunder storms are reported and there has been local rain in Assam, Bengal, the Punjab, Kashmir, with few falls in Lower Burma, east Rajputana and Madras.

Chief amounts: Dibrugarh and Bogra one inch, Calcutta one and half. Kodaikanal three quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

LUSITANIANS (3) BEAT CUSTOMS (1.)

N. W. RAILWAY SCRATCH.

The meeting between the Customs and the Lusitanians in the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament produced a fast and exciting struggle on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Wednesday. When before a large crowd of spectators, the Lusitaniens qualified themselves for the semi-final round of the tournament by beating the Customs by three goals to one. The Lusitanians played decidedly better than their opponents during the initial period when they scored two goals; but after ends had been changed, the Customs' halves and forwards played up and the Lusitanian defence, specially their halves, showed signs of weariness as the game wore on. Exchanges during the second moiety were much in favour of the Customs who reduced the margin by a goal through Clarke. The Lusitanians put on occasional spurts, during which they managed to score their third goal and thus won as stated. The Customs' half-line was absolutely nowhere during the first-half, throughout which the Lusitanian attacking line kept up a vigorous and insistent pressure on the Customs' goal. The aspect, however, changed in the second period, and the Customs, now well on their stride raided the Lusitanian defence, Cook, Knox and Clarke giving many anxious moments to the Lusitanian custodian. Dudley defended well at back, while Godfrey was responsible for staving off many onslaughts on his defence. Speaking of the Lusitanians, Nelson D'Souza and Johnnie were the only two forwards to play a combined game, while the remaining forwards, (especially Cyriaco D'Souza) were passengers. Their halves, inspite of their judicious spoiling tactics and progressive movements in the first half, fell off most miserably, and unaccountably two, apparently being totally winded after the first 30 in the second period. Faulty minutes play. This accounted for the pressure on the Lusitanian defence shooting and unnecessary short passing in front of goal accounted for the Customs' not being able to score more than once. They, however, strained every nerve to get through the Lustanian defence again, but failed to score, they thus retired beaten to the chagrin and disappointment of their supporters. The supervision of the game, though generally quite efficient, was marred by some very inexplicable decisions at times. During the closing period of the second half, an unpleasant incident looked like a rough-up, but it was fortunately averted by the referee, Captain Mathews, a bully being ordered after a warning.

The operations began with hard hitting on both sides, the ball being in the mid-field. Gradually the Lusitanians got going and sorely tried the Customs' defence, the splendid passing boots between Nelson D'Souza and Johnnie D'Souza being really very exhilarating. Play gradually became confined in the Customs' twenty-five. After a series of onslaughts, the Lusitanians forced a cor[illegible] the ensuing scrimmage in front [illegible] the Lusita[illegible]
[illegible]nians, scored [illegible] from the [illegible] Cork, Knox [illegible]ing respo[illegible] some fine passing bouts, but their possession of the ground was but temporary as they were returned almost immediately. From a pass from Paes, the Lusitanian forwards romped round the striking circle of the Customs. From a corner, Nelson D'Souza had a shot at the goal, but the ball went wide of the netted space. The pressure was very well sustained and eleven Customs' players were at this period struggling for existence in their own twenty-five. The Customs boys made a gallant stand and L. Saldanha was frequently whistled back for lying offside. An occasional outburst by Clarke and Knox off a pass from Abraham, looked rather ominous, but the Lusitanian defence averted a calamity by developing magnificent spoiling tactics which showed great alacrity and resourcefulness. After this spell of attack for a couple of minutes, the Lusitanians' forwards pinned their opponents in their own 25. From a corner that followed, Cyriaco was on the point of having a shot at his opponents' goal, but Dudley just hooked his stick in time and averted a sure goal. Continuing to attack the Lusitanian forwards pinned their opponents in their own 25, and eventually Saldanha sending on to Nelson D'Souza, the latter scored the second goal for the Lusitanians after twenty-two minutes' play. The pressure was sustained and Nelson D'Souza in fine combination with Johnnie D'Souza went down outwitting the opposing defence and shot after shot was averted and half-time arrived with the Customs defending in their own circle, the Lusitanians leading by two goals to nil.

After the usual respite, the Customs forced their pace and their halves keeping the forwards up, the Lusitanians fell back in defence. The Lusitanian halves showed distinct signs of weariness with the result that the Customs kept the ball in the Lusitanian half of the ground. From one of the rushes Clarke scored the only point for the Customs on receiving a pass from Hierleby. The Lusitanians attacked in turn, but the Customs backs Dudley and Potts and Godfrey in centre-half defended most gallantly. After about ten minutes of strenuous fight in which either side attacked in turn, Johnnie D'Souza secured the ball and sprinted down the right. He sent it on to Nelson D'Souza, who sent in a beauty from an extremely difficult angle which completely beat the Customs' custodian, thus preserving the Lusitanian lead of two goals. Some even play followed and soon after the whistle sounded "No-time", the Lusitanians running out winners by three goals to one.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians:—Basil; Faria and Rafine, Martin, Paes and Pinto; Johnnie D'Souza, Nelson D'Souza, F. Fernandez, Cyriaco D'Souza and Saldanha.

Customs A. C.—Moore; Dudley and Potts; Boult, Godfrey and Abraham; Berke, Cooke, Knox, Clarke and Hierleby.

Umpires.—Captain Mathews and Lieutenant Staley.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bandra v. Ajmere.

FRIDAY'S GAME.

Parsi Cyclists v. Grant Medical College.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

The North-Western Railway team having scratched, the game fixed for Saturday is—Hornets v. Igatpuri.

Opinions of the Day

Censorship in India.

"Simla Bulletin":—The following telegram dated the 12th April, 1919, from the Punjab Government has been received by the Deputy Commissioner, Simla:—"Punjab Government authorises issue of order under rule 3 (c) of Defence of India Consolidation Rules prohibiting publication in any newspaper of accounts or criticisms of disturbances until pre-censored by you."

A gloomy outlook awaits the Press in India; its Editors have need to sit in sackcloth and ashes or else to take a humorous view of the situation and enjoy a well-earned holiday. Such a state of affairs has never been known in history as a muzzled Press even during the worst days of the War. If the Punjab Government's decree to muzzle the entire Press in India is carried out what will be the result. The very medium through which Government gets to know the mind of a nation will be slain and that which has hitherto been said or done in public may be said and done secretly. If there is in the opinion of Government a mad Jackal abroad called the Press, will it prevent its bite to cut-out its tongue and then let it go—will it not be in that case far more difficult to discover its whereabouts and will not this censorship extraordinary give it the better facility to attack and to bite secretly—then again what will be the financial result to the Press, but utter bankruptcy.

BEIGTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SIXTH DAY'S PLAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

There were only two games played in connection with the above tournament.

Dhanbad v. Medicals.—The game was played on the Dalhousie ground. On the whole the game was not of a high order; it was pretty well contested for.

Dhanbaid scored within a minute from the start, the Medicals equalising in ten minutes after. The second half proved barren, the Medicals playing only ten men owing to injury to one of their men. The game thus ended in a draw of one goal all.

The Customs v. Armenians game was played on the Calcutta F. C. ground. The Armenians had as much of the game as their rivals, the Armenians. They fell off subsequently, and the Customs playing up netted thrice, when rain came down, in torrents.

THIRD ROUND.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April [illegible]

Lucknow failng to put in an app[illegible] the St. Xaviers now appear in [illegible] round.

Kharagpure vs. the M[illegible] This game took place o[illegible] Kharagpure won by [illegible] extra time had [illegible] Military Police [illegible] the best of t[illegible] their defe[illegible] marksm[illegible]

[illegible]

The Calcutta [illegible] the tournament beat the other D[illegible] by 2 goals to one. The game took pla[illegible] the Customs ground.

GREEV SPORTING.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

A purely Indian hockey team have won this year's local hockey championship. They had played twelve matches, out of which they won ten and drew twice. They obtained twenty-two points out of a possible twenty-four. This is the first time that an Indian team won the championship.

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Thursday, 24th April, 1919.

MRS. BESANT ON BLACK ACT.

Mrs. Besant's attitude with regard to the Black Bills has been a puzzle to the public. Critically to examine the history of the change is not a very pleasant task, especially as it relates to the judgment of a person who did splendid and unforgettable service in the past to the cause of freedom and national revival. We shall follow Mrs. Besant's oft-repeated precept that in political discussion personalities must be avoided. The differences of Mrs. Besant may be put under four heads: they are her present view of the unobjectionable character of the Black Act, the leadership of Mr. Gandhi, the legitimacy of Satyagraha, and the general doctrine of the inevitableness, in civilised countries, of bullets following brickbats. The last proposition has been so stretched out as to reach the reflection that many innocent lives "might have been saved if the rioting at Amritsar had been stopped as promptly as that at Delhi." As we are not able to dogmatise on the basi... probabilities... for certain ...ar erred on ...e of elemen... pared with the administration at Delhi. Moreover, we have already dealt with the egregiousness of the generalisation about bullets and the Glasgow illustration with which it was sought to be confirmed. What has astonished the public most, is the radical change in Mrs. Besant's attitude with regard to the Black Act and the rapid manner in which she has been receding to a position of hostile isolation. We take it that the report of the Associated Press interview contains her latest and best-considered verdict on the Black Act. According to Mrs. Besant, her opinions were inaccurately reported, at least so far as the wording was concerned, by the Associated Press. Leaving aside all corrections and disclaimers, we accept the words published over her name in "New India" of April 21. They are: "The Rowlatt Act is so largely changed that *it ought not to come into force except against revolutionary movements* and there is nothing in it *therefore* to which a good citizen can object." (Italics are Mrs. Besant's). With all allowances for strained meaning and subtleties, we do not hesitate to say that the verdict is a deplorable mistatement and is, on the whole, in letter and in spirit, contrary to her past declarations about the Black Act. The "large changes" refer mainly to the alteration in the preamble confining the law, in words, to revolutionary and anarchical crimes—terms which, by the way, have never been defined.

But on what grounds was Mrs. Besant's opposition to the Bill based? Was it on the ground that the preamble and title required amendment? There is no doubt whatsoever that Mrs. Besant's opposition was based on grounds so comprehensive, that her present verdict could not be explained by the appearance of an illusory amendment by the Select Committee. It was after the Report of the Select Committee was published that Mrs. Besant, still unyielding, invited the public to send her the names of those pledged to disobey the legislation. On March 6, the vow promulgated under her name explicitly said "that the bills are unjust and subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individua's." This was after the Select Committee's report and the certainty of the acceptance of the amendment which Mrs. Besant has conceived to be so momentous as to revolutionise her own opinion. In fact Mrs. Besant was beyond doubt a staunch adherent of the Declaration of Rights demanded at the Special Sessions of the Congress when she vigorouosly assisted in formulating the claim. It said "that no Indian subject of His Majesty shall be liable to suffer in liberty, life, property or in respect of free speech or writing, or of the right of association, except under a sentence by an ordinary Court of Justice, and as a result of lawful and open trial." This is the position beyond which Mrs. Besant cannot rightly retreat; and it is the principle of this claim which animated her in her first opposition to the Black Bills and which seems to have escaped her mind at the time of the recent interview. More important than constitutional reform is the preservation of certain rights of the individual, and the value of reforms is to be judged by the incorporation or rejection of the Declaration in the new statute. Such at least was the fundamental demand with which Mrs. Besant has been strenuously associated. On November 25 last year "New India" vigorously opposed the pretence that the proposed legislation did not affect all Indians. "Personal liberty held at the will of an autocrat, a bureaucrat, is not liberty, but slavery" and the dictum was said to reach all citizens. With stern consistency, Mrs. Besant on January 30 wrote:—

Is it not time for us to realise our real position, to take a united stand and to make sure that before reforms or pseudo-reforms are promised, or brought about, the elementary rights of citizens are declared, guaranteed and safe-guarded?

In impressive head-lines, "New India" displayed great thoughts on Liberty, quoting Action and Kossuth "They have rights who dare maintain them." "Are you willing to lose your liberty?"—these were typical of the fervency of the lead given by Mrs. Besant and "New India." In early February, she wrote a signed article in this paper under the title "Stand up Paranlapa," cheering up the faint-hearted and supporting the weak-kneed. In reading the following passage from it, the chief point to remember is that Mrs. Besant regarded the Bill as involving a flagrant violation of the justice due to each citizen, and of the right of protection from the arbitrary acts of the Executive and it is a principle not much affecte... mendment in the preambl... of the Act now pa...

The ... criminal ..., a... beyond those of civilised countries. ... second establishes a new court, places all liberty in political matters in the hands of the Governor-General-in-Council' and the Local Governments, enabling them to seize any one they suspect, with or without warrant, to impose on them any restrictions or conditions they please, to keep them indefinitely without trial, to search any place at their own sweet will, and to use "any and every means" to force their unfortunate victims to obey their mandates. In fact the second Bill establishes a reign of terror, *even in areas wherein no offences against the State have occurred*, but wherein "movements" exist, which in the "opinion" of the Governor-General-in-Council, are "likely to lead" to such offences. *Our liberty no longer depends on the protection of the law, but on the "opinion," well or ill-founded*, of the Governor-General-in-Council, the council being the obedient servant of the Governor-General, with its mechanical official majority. As was once indignantly said to that majority, "We have the reason, but you have the votes." "Liberty" which exists at the will of one man—a man not even chosen by the people—is *not liberty at all, but slavery*. Liberty will cease to exist in India when these Bills become Acts. We shall be dogs running on leashes, left loose or pulled tight at the will of our master. We shall be not only a subject Nation, but a slave Nation. If this is to be the result of India's sacrifices in the "War for Liberty," she had better have kept her men and her money at home.

We say that this indictment against the Black Act holds good to-day just as it did at the time of its introduction, making every allowance for the "large changes" said to be effected in the legislation. And what of the duty of non-official members? Mrs. Besant at one stage recommended the resignation of Sir Sankaran Nair for leading the non-official agitation against the Bill, but when it came to Mr. Jinnah's resignation, "New India" expressed regret. On 25th February a more pertinacious method was suggested for the benefit of non-official members:—

We ... to agree that the elected members should withdraw from the Imperial Council, if the Bills be forced through; but we trust that they will fight them clause by clause, and delay them as long as possible. After their last vote against them, we think they should withdraw, *suspending their attendance*, not resigning, for their empty seats might be filled by more pliable men. They should only attend now and again for an hour, to prevent advantage being taken of an absence which would enable the Governor-General to declare their seats vacant. Such a continued protest would draw the attention of the world.

These extracts are sufficient to establish the contention that Mrs. Besant is wrong and incredibly self-contradictory in the final formula that there is nothing in the Act to which a good citizen can object. Mrs. Besant by word and example objected to the principle of the Bill which, on her own enunciation, is found to be left untouched by the innovation in the Select Committee which is said to have converted her. Consistency and fidelity in a matter of this kind is of the highest importance as it involves human values which cannot be roughly estimated on the scale of expediency. And it is obvious that the invocation "Stand up Parantapa!" should now be addressed by Mrs. Besant to herself, as the many who heard the war-cry are amazed at the weak-kneed embarassments of their first inspirer and exemplar.

THE POSITION OF BRITISH LABOUR.

The recent decision of the miners in eleven coal-fields in England to accept the report of the Sankey Commission has come as a welcome surprise to students of the prospects of British Labour organisations, except to those who happen closely to have studied the various influences to which Labour leaders and the rank and file of Labour in England have been subjected. 462,990 votes were cast for the acceptance, which meant that an overwhelming body of men were favourable to any proposals which gave them a chance of an appreciable increase in wages, with a substantial reduction in the hours of employment. 53,825 votes were cast against the report indicating that a comparatively small number were for the doctrinaire idea of holding out for the sake of carrying out a programme of continued opposition to capitalist interests, ignoring the fact that the State had in this case intervened, and had given Labour a substantial voice in the deliberations in which the State as well as Capital and Labour participated. To a great extent, the result indicates a personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George, as it was due to his intervention and his conciliatory attitude that the representatives of the various Labour organisations had consented to await the findings of the Commission, persuading the men to postpone any idea of the immediate cessation of work.

This does not, however, imply that the industrial unrest in England will now be controlled more effectively. It is ... significance, and to gauge accurately the present position of Trade Unionism in England, before we can form any considered opinion regarding the issue between Capital and Labour. During the war, Labour received from the State a fuller recognition than before, but so did Capital. Labour was consulted on important material issues, particularly with reference to the increase in the output of war materials, but this only means that certain Labour *leaders* were consulted. The actual manual worker can be considered, now that we can take an impartial survey of the conditions of Trade-Unionism in England during the war, to have been subjected to vigorous limitation of his freedom of action. He had to submit to a far greater measure of State control than seemed possible before the war. It is true that on the whole the worker benefitted, but he benefitted only materially. His earning power increased, but he lost morally, because of his inability to exercise the influence and the right to power, which he feels are his due. Capital, however, gained much more than Labour. It is remarkable that during the war the control of business men over Government increased. The capitalist received the protection of the State in his business, and what was far more important to him, he received additional power, conferred by the State, over the workers he employed. The result has been that after the war we find the capitalist accepted in England as the State's accredited agent, and State control only serving to strengthen capitalist control over industry. In relation to Labour, Capital found itself armed with large coercive powers, not only under the Munitions Act, but also under other Acts.

What have been the industrial effects of the war? Labour has been agitating against this indirect coercive control of the employer. It had been led to look forward to a change in the industrial system. When the State began to control the railways, its hopes were in the ascendant, but it was soon realised that if the State controlled the railways, the companies managed them, if it controlled the mines, the mine-owers were still left in their old position of power over the workers in the mines. The intervention of the State has not yet led to the direct control of industry by the State, nor is there any immediate chance of the control of industry by the Trade Unions, while the ideal of a joint control by the State and the organisation of Labour seems to be as far off as ever. What has happened is that a new industrial system has been allowed to grow up, a system which is a kind of State capitalism, under which private capitalism with the support of the State, can go on in its career of profiteering. Now the danger to the continuance of such a system lies in the fact that British Labour has been educated enough by this time to see through the blandishments of capitalism. It understands that it may be offered a sort of partnership in control, it may be offered higher wages, shorter hours, and better material conditions, and it does not fail to realise that its acceptance of these favours will only draw it into the capitalist system, will only benefit its leaders to uphold that for the destruction of which it has all along been struggling. It is being offered new and ingenious schemes of profit-sharing, and capitalism has the appearance of being so conciliatory as even to offer to share profits with the trade unions instead of the individual. It realises that these may turn out to be sham schemes of control which fix upon the unions the responsibility of keeping their members in order. British Labour is not likely to accept ultimately any such specious proposals, however plausible they might appear, as parts of a great scheme of post-war industrial reconstruction, including higher wages and shorter hours of labour. It must have a constructive ideal of its own, and all the agitation in England, all the industrial unrest, are only attempts to formulate that ideal. England is now faced with two immediate alternatives in industry, the continuance of private ownership backed by State protection, although it may be called mere control, against which the other alternative is complete nationalisation. Under the present industrial regime, the capitalist may make the offer of joint control, but such a control cannot exist when one party is trying to displace another altogether. We shall have to watch with anxious interest the efforts of Trade Unionism in England to shake itself free from the limitations imposed upon it during the war, and to continue to maintain its independence and its power to secure ultimate industrial control.

Notes ...

The "Advocate of India" seems to think that it has caused a tremendous sensation by tearing out a sentence from a passage and then tearing out a clause from the sentence for establishing the ridiculous idea that, according to us, non-official members of the Imperial Council opposed the Black Bill through ignorance! For a sheet like the "Advocate" to have a column of exulting rubbish is a great event, if only for the reason that it is an original effort and not pilfered stuff. We reproduce the garbled passage in its context:—

Literature depicting the Black Act as a most reasonable and gentle acquisition of power may serve to some extent the purpose for which it is intended, but it is foolish to think that it is ignorance that has been causing opposition to the Act. A lot of vulgar errors may conceivably be dissipated by the spread of correct ideas, "but it is foolish to ignore the fact that those who inaugurated the opposition in the Council took their course because they were ignorant" or that enlightened bodies like the Bar Association are opposing it because they have not been told the truth about the legislation.

The first sentence affirms our contention that it is knowledge of the contents of the Black Act which has been the greatest impetus to the opposition, and not ignorance. In the second sentence, the clause "because they were ignorant" is obviously a mistake, due to the omission of the underlined "not" in the original, meant to appear in italics.

Barren Brag.

This is the head and front of our offending. But the "Advocate" shouts "Eureka!" and exploits the misprint to make out that the Indian members of the Council suffered from ignorance of the legislation! It is sheer nonsense, and a consciously disingenuous attempt done with characteristic meanness; but it is strange that the context did not forbid the drawing of a contradictory inference. The "Advocate" has not shown any analytic knowledge of the Act itself, its sole preoccupation being the abuse of Indians and a general effort to keep up a mumbling chorus with Anglo-Indian contemporaries. For a sheet like the "Advocate" which has not analysed or attempted to study a single section of the Act, and whose legal erudition is well-known, it is the height of impudence to proclaim that it is ignorance of the Act which has induced non-officials and legal associations to oppose it. It is the very picture of omniscient affectation and barren brag.

Confusion.

The "Times" is rather superficial in saying that in the recent disturbances, the dangers of the Passive Resistance movement have been revealed, because, on its own explanation, the causes of the trouble lie lurking in the back-ground. Neither Mr. Gandhi nor Mrs. Naidu is considered to be really dangerous, and if only the "Times" knew it, the situation in India might have been greatly simplified if some of the authorities had not regarded Mr. Gandhi's movements as the manœuvres of a dangerous character. Further, the "Times" thinks that the agitation in India is not really directed against the Rowlatt Act, and it is a view which is induced by the disposition to mix up the agitation against the Rowlatt Act, with the larger disturbances that followed on its wake and whose history is not traced. The "Times" seems to imagine that the feeling against the Rowlatt Act is insignificant and will run low, but it is a serious mistake to think that because in the general glare the Rowlatt agitation has paled, it marks the dwindling down of all opposition.

Indian Labour.

Speaking, at the Plenary Session of the Conference, on the International Labour Convention, Lord Sinha said that "they had watched the building up of this Convention with some misgiving, fearing that allowance would not be made for India's peculiar conditions" and added that "these misgivings were banished by the amendment announced by Mr. Barnes with reference to countries having special labour conditions differing from those of Western countries." Lord Sinha's misgiving evidently referred to the reaction of the enforcement of the Convention on the industrial development of India and to the supposed inability of Indian industries to comply with the standard of the workers' needs. Now such an attitude gives more than the due share of attention to the requirements of industry and less than the due share to the human factor. For the human needs of labour are everywhere the same and in India they have been more flagrantly neglected than in many other civilized countries. If, therefore, there is cause for misgiving, it is from the standpoint of Indian Labour whose interests have been jeopardised rather than specially protected by Mr. Barnes' amendment.

Prickly Pear as Fodder.

Yesterday we published a Government Press Note dealing with the use ... cactus or prickly pear in the Ahme... cactus ... in that district. In Sho... animals are being fed on cactus in 30 villages. It is a welcome news that the people have begun to believe in this kind of fodder. What is needed now is its extensive use in other parts of the Presidency where it is available or where, if not available, it can be grown. It will prove a boon to cattle and will go a great deal in relieving the fodder distress. Propaganda work for making its use known to agriculturists by means of pamphlets and lectures should be at once organised by Government as well as non-official agencies. This should be done quickly and in real earnest. That it has proved a success in one district should be a stimulus for making its use known to people of other districts. Government must move in the matter at once.

STRIKE OF POSTMEN IN ALLAHABAD.

FOR NON-INCREASE OF WAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, April 22.

Seventy postmen attached to the General Post Office at Allahabad went on strike this morning. The version of the strikers is that their memorial for increased wages submitted to the Government was not forwarded by the local Postmaster, and they also complain of inconsiderate treatment. The Collector tried to induce the men to resume duty, but they refused, and have been suspended. There were no deliveries to-day.

PROSECUTION OF STRIKERS SUGGESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, April 23.

Allahabad postmen's strike continues. In consequence of the men's persistent refusal to return to duty, the Postmaster has applied to the Postmaster-General for sanction to prosecute the strikers under the Post Office Act, which makes it an offence to cease work, without proper notice. The men refuse to return until their pay is increased and the post master and the inspector removed from their present appointments, besides the removal of other grievances.

DELHI "HARTAL".

DUE TO ORDERS AGAINST MAHATMA GANDHI.

LEADERS SUGGEST WITHDRAWAL.

(From a correspondent.)
DELHI, April 16.
Recd. April 23.

In order to end the strike another meeting of the leading citizens, including Satyagrahis, was held at the Town Hall, where the Chief Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner were present. Military and police precautions were taken by them as before. The leading members of each market were invited. They were exhorted to use their influence to see business resumed. Seth Ramlal, chairman of the Mercantile Association, pointed out that the feelings of the public were highly injured since in the first notice issued by Colonel Beadon. It was mentioned that the Government did not care whether the markets were closed for any period. People also wanted to have the orders against Mahatama Gandhi withdrawn and have his "darshan."

The Chief Commissioner agreed to issue another circular correcting the misunderstanding, which was written out at the meeting. He also further assured the meeting that rumours as to the intention of Government to arrest leaders were unfounded. He also said that the Central Government will be informed that the Delhi "Hartal" was in consequence of the orders issued against Mahatama Gandhi.

The markets still remain closed but an early solution is now possible.

A LITTLE DISORDER AT DELHI.

A DELAYED MESEAGE.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, April 17.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 23.
(Delayed in transmission.)

This morning a large number of shops were opened and by half past eight, it seemed that normal conditions would soon be restored. About an hour later, however, small crowds came forward to compel the shop keepers to close their shops, and it became necessary to send out police patrols to afford protection to the shopkeepers. Things went on smoothly till half past twelve, when a Hindu, named Gaurimal, who was attempting to force a shop keeper to close his shop situated near the Clock Tower, was arrested by the police and taken to the Town Hall to be placed before the magistrate who was present there. This caused intense excitement. Shops were quickly closed and people began collecting.

The cavalry had been ordered to ride round in the direction where the crowd seemed to be collecting. Just then firing was heard from the direction of the Fatehpuri Masjid. It appears that the police picket stationed at Billimaran was attacked by a mob and was forced to open fire. This effectually cleared the Chandni Chowk. The cavalry and the Indian Infantry patrolled the important streets and found that the crowds had dispersed everywhere. One head constable was severely injured. Casualties among the public are not known; probably there were not more than 10 or 15. The authorities are considering further action.

The arrested man was later in the day placed before Col. Beadon and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. During the disturbance the police had arrested a Sadhu boy, aged about twelve, who had come from the Gurukul of Kangri and who had been put up for the last few days as the head of a band of boys for making demonstrations in front of the town hall. To-day he began to brandish his lathi and at the time of arrest was about to commit an assault. He was also tried and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes. The city is now quiet.

ASSAULT ON A C. I. D. INSPECTOR AT DELHI.

CHARGE AGAINST SHANKER LAL.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, April 22.
(Delayed in transmission).

In the case against Shankar Lal, Secretary, Home Rule League, and others the Crown to-day applied for ten days remand from the District Magistrate.

The charge against the accused is one of dacoity and rioting, in that the accused are alleged to have assaulted a C. I. D. Inspector and carried away his revolver and watch. It was stated, on behalf of the prosecution, that some more accused in connection with the same case were yet to be arrested and the necessary house searches had to be made.

Mr. Asaf Ali, on behalf of the accused, applied for bail on the ground that no evidence against them had been produced. First accused, he said, was a respectable man of education and no harm would be done in enlarging him on bail. The application of the crown for remand was granted.

MARTIAL LAW IN LAHORE AND AMRITSAR.

THE DISTRICTS DIVIDED IN THREE AREAS.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 22.

The following notification has been issued by the Punjab Government:—

"It is hereby notified that the General Officer Commanding, 16th Indian Division, has divided the portion of his command in which the Martial Law has been proclaimed into three areas, in accordance with the regulation No. 18 of the proclamation dated the 19th April, 1919, as follows:—(1) Amritsar Area, comprising the civil district of Amritsar, (2) Lahore Area, comprising the civil district of Lahore, exclusive of Lahore Civil Area and (3) Lahore Civil Area comprising the municipality of Moghalpura and all other places between the river Ravi and the Lahore branch of the Upper Bari-Doab Canal within a three mile radius of the Telegraph Office at Lahore.

DISTURBED AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA.

APPLICATION OF DEFENCE ACT PROVISIONS.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 22.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" notifies the application of sections 3 to 11 of the Defence of India and Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1915, to the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira in the Bombay Presidency.

APPOINTMENT OF EXTRA DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 22.

A number of extra Deputy-Commissioners are appointed to the Punjab districts.

WANTED A FULL STATEMENT OF FACTS.

DR. SAPRU'S APPEAL TO VICEROY.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, April, 22.

The Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru President of the U. P. Liberal Association, has sent a wire to-day to the Viceroy on the situation in the Punjab, asking the Viceroy for a full statement of facts, and requesting him to take steps to reassure the public and to see that the use of coercion is reduced to the irreducible minimum, and to see the public excitement allayed. A wire has also been sent to the Secretary of State for India, saying that the grave situation requires tactful handling and conciliatory statesmanship. The Committee of the Liberal League respectfully urge prompt intervention for a change of policy in coping with the situation, so as to restore confidence.

DAMAGE DONE IN RIOTS.

CLAIMS TO BE SUBMITTED WITHIN A MONTH.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 22.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" emphasises the fact that all claims under the Police Act in respect of damage done during the recent riots in Lahore, Amritsar and elsewhere must be submitted within a month [illegible] of occurrence of damage in [illegible] Claims should be addressed to the [illegible] trate of the district concerned.

MARTIAL LAW.

DECLARED AT LYALLPUR.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, April 23.

Martial Law has been declared at Lyallpur in consequence of the constant cutting of telegraph wires and the strong anti-British propaganda.

VIENNA RIOTS.

HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST EMISSARIES AT WORK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 23.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that the atmosphere there is still electrical. Except for some regiments National Guard is quite unreliable. Proofs are forthcoming that the disturbances on April 17th were due to the Hungarian Communist emissaries, some of whom on being arrested were found to be in possession of big sums of gold and notes and many jewels.

In quelling the disturbances five police were killed and forty wounded, while twenty demonstrators were killed.

INTER-THEATRE OF WAR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 23.

At Aldershot the Inter- Theatre of War Championships commenced to-day. In the soccer competition the Home Forces beat India by 2 goals to nil.

Canadian Thompson, the milwall centre-forward, scored with a fine shot in the first half and he also scored from the penalty in the second half. India was represented by the First battalion of Yorkshires who were outplayed after the interval.

DISTURBANCES IN THE PUNJAB.

LIGHT ON THE SITUATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Riots of a very serious character took place in Ahmedabad, Viramgaon, Calcutta and Amritsar on the report of Mr. Gandhi's arrest. The Anglo-Indian Press and some of the authorities are trying to impose on Mr. Gandhi and his Satyagraha Movement the responsibility of these unfortunate occurrences which resulted in murder, arson, pillage and incendiarism. The real issues, which can help the right thinking people to come to correct conclusions, are being ignored. The Indian papers in the Punjab have been forbidden to publish independent reports of the turmoil at Lahore, Amritsar and other places, while the "Civil and Military Gazette" and the Government are supplying one-sided versions of the actual happenings. From the associated telegrams, we find that there have been troubles at Amritsar, Lyallpore, Gujranwalla, Multan, Simla, Chuharkana, Wagha, Kaithal and other places. The question naturally arises why this trouble is so widespread in the Punjab, while ouside the Punjab the troubles were only local and quiet has been restored by the tactful handling of the situation by the local authorities. To my mind it appears that the autocratic rule of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the repressive measures such as dropping of bombs from aeroplanes, killing of persons by machine-guns, whipping in the public streets and other severe means of which any civilized Government should be ashamed are mainly responsible for the outburst of disorder in many other places. The following facts will throw light on the situation in the Punjab:

1. The day of the 30th March was observed in Amritsar Multan and Jhang as a day of humiliation fasting and prayer. All shops were closed, monster meetings were held against the Black Act; but there was no disturbance and the day passed off quietly.

2. The 6th April was observed as a mourning day over the whole province including even the small towns. Huge demonstrations were held to protest against the Black Act. There could not be the slightest doubt as to the genuineness of the movement. The depth and the earnestness of the feelings, the spontaneity of the movement and the enthusiasm, which it evoked amongst the masses were sufficient to show to all persons, who had eyes to see that the agitation was not being engineered by professional politicians but was due to the deep resentment people felt against the Rowlatt Bills. No trouble was reported from anywhere except a little collision of the police with the procession in [illegible] which was soon averted upon Dr. Satyapal [illegible] new on or about the 3rd and 5th April, respectively. A day or two before an order of internment had been served upon Syed Habibshah, Editor "Siasat" Lahore. The use of these weapons from the old armoury against respectable people was the first blunder of the Government.

4. These orders on law-abiding and peace-loving persons were keenly resented by the people. On the 6th April this feeling found expression in the form of resolutions in the demonstrations held to protest against the Rowlatt Act.

5. With a full knowledge of the feelings of the public against the orders of internment the Government arrested and deported Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlow on the 10th April. The Amritsar public became excited and the procession was formed which passed through the main streets of the City of Amritsar to give expression to their feelings of sorrow and resentment.

6. On their way the crowd came to know the order of the Punjab Government disallowing Mr. Gandhi to enter the territory of the Punjab. The news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the whole City and the shops and markets were closed and people joined the procession in large numbers.

7. There being a Cattle and Horse show at Amritsar in connection with the Bisakhi Fair, many of the people such as Sikhs and Mahomedans, who generally belong to the agriculturist class, joined the demonstration and the deplorable events which will be condemned by all right thinking people happened in the City of Amritsar.

8. The people who came from Amritsar said that the immediate cause of the outbreak was firing upon the mob by one of the bank managers.

9. Between the 30th March and 6th April, the Executive authorities used undue influence in asking the people to keep their shops open on the 6th April. In Lahore the District Magistrate and the Hon. Magistrates, some of the Municipal Commissioners and members of the aristocratic class regularly canvassed the people not to observe the Mourning Day. The shopkeepers were threatened and intimidated in various ways. On the 5th of April an understanding was arrived at between the District Magistrate and the leaders that on the 6th April no pressure should be used on the people by either party. This undertaking was fulfilled by the leaders and the people to the very letter. There were no shouting crowds. No force was used by the people to induce others to give up the work. Every thing was spontaneous and voluntary.

10. On Thursday the 10th of April the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest reached Lahore at about 3-30 p.m. All the shops and business places were immediately closed. The whole town spontaneously suspended business. The hackney carriage drivers also joined the people in this expression of grief and resentment. By 6-30 p.m. the humming town of Lahore looked like a deserted village.

11. About 200 or 300 students were coming to the Mall, when they were asked by the police near the High Court not to proceed any further. The crowd neither moved forward nor returned back. On this Mr. Foyson, the District Magistrate, ordered firing. Two of three people died and the dead bodies were removed by the police and a few were wounded as a result of the firing. Those who were present on the spot say that two distinct volleys were fired at one minute's interval. The police followed them to the City gates. In the meanwhile many people from the City, who had closed their shops joined this crowd. Pandit Rambhajdutt arrived on the scene when the crowd was nearing the Lohari Gate. He asked the District Magistrate to allow some time, so that the crowd may be asked by him to disperse. Ten minutes were allowed by the District Magistrate. Pandit Rambhajdatt requested him (District Magistrate) to give a little more time, as the people who were excited by the firing required some pacifying speech. The people were made to sit on the road and Mr. Dutt was asking them to return home. The crowd was about to disperse when the District Magistrate informed Mr. Dutt that the 10 minutes which he had allowed had passed. He (the Pandit) prevailed upon the District Magistrate to give a little more time because a huge crowd of 10 to 15 thousand people would take some time to disperse. Only two minutes were allowed. But even notwithstanding the shortness of the time, the crowd stood up and was going to disperse when fire was opened upon the innocent people by the order of the District Magistrate. Some of the people received shots on the back and on the thigh. When firing upon the unarmed crowd bullets besides buckshots were used. A few people died and many were injured.

12. On Friday the 11th April a meeting was held in the Badshahi Mosque, in which Hindus and Mahomedans assembled in thousands and all passed off quietly. The District Magistrate invited the leaders and signatories of the Bradlagh Hall meetings held on the 6th April, to cooperate with the authorities to restore order and tranquillity in the City. The District Magistrate promised that if the leaders undertook that the people would not go to the Mall side, no Military or Police would be posted in the City and there would be no firing. The Hartal continued as a protest against the order of the Punjab Government and also firing upon the innocent and unarmed people but in all other ways there was quiet and no disturbance took place in any part of the City.

13. On Saturday, the 12th April, a meeting like that on the previous day was held in the [illegible] number of people [illegible] between [illegible] commenced one C. I. D. Inspector made a remark "Is this Mosque a God's house or Satan's?" The people got excited and gave a little beating to the gentleman. On the arrival of the President calm was restored. This huge meeting which was composed of Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs was quite orderly and peaceful. There was a deep feeling of fraternisation between Hindus and Mahomedans. The meeting being over, people were returning home, and to their great surprise they found that the mosque and its approaches were being surrounded by the Military and the Police in distinct breach of the promise given by the District Magistrate the day before. It is said that some one of the crowd threw a brickbat, which struck the Officer Commanding's horse. Immediately the first shot was fired by Nawab Mahomed Alikhan the Hon. Magistrate. It struck Lala Khushiram a student in the Shastri class. He fell down but again he stood up. Afterwards eight shots were successively fired at him and they all went through his chest and on the ninth shot he fell down and died after half an hour. This bloodthirsty vengence of the authorities created a feeling of awe and indignation. The heroic spirit of this boy martyr was the talk of the whole town. His body was cremated the same afternoon and the number of the people who joined the mourning procession was estimated to be more than 50 thousand. The Hartal continued also this day.

14. The members of the aristocratic party on behalf of the Government expressed the desire to cooperate with the leaders to have shops opened and order restored in the City. Consequently a conference was arranged to be held on Sunday morning in the Town Hall. The meeting of the Conference was held at the time announced but no settlement was arrived at as it was found that the attitude of the officials was unsympathetic and threatening. When this meeting was being held, Mr. Foyson, the District Magistrate, came to the Meeting. Pandit Rambhajdatt asked him why when on Friday understanding was arrived at that no Military and Police would be posted in the City in the distinct breach of the promise the Military were posted round the mosque and in the City. Mr. Foyson totally denied to have given any undertaking. On this he (Pandit Rambhajdatt) said that Mr. Foyson's denial was a pure lie. "This undertaking", said he "was given to me in the presence of Syed Mohsanshah, Bar-at-Law and Dr. Khalifa Shujauddin and others." The District Magistrate said "As you had beaten our men in the mosque the Police and Military were brought, so that there may be no disturbance." In reply to this it was said that this excuse was untenable because this incident took place at about 10 a.m. while the Military and Police were brought to the City before that event. He (Mr. Foyson) left the meeting in disgust and nothing was settled. The leaders of the people asked the aristocratic party whether if the following demands were complied with the leaders would try to induce the people to open their shops, (a) that the Military and the Police should be withdrawn, (b) the wounded lying in the Mayo and Jail Hospitals should be returned to the people, (c) the dead bodies, if, any, should be given back to the Committee. It may be pointed out here that people in deference to the wishes of their leaders had foregone their main demand as regards the withdrawal of the order against Mr. Gandhi.

15. The meeing of the Public Committee, which had been formed in the Friday meeting to handle the situation was to be held on Sunday afternoon at Mr. Dunichand's place. After five hour's discussion the Committee decided on opening of the shops immediately. When this decision was announced to the public who were waiting outside there was an uproar, hissing and dissatisfaction. Some wanted that shops would open when the Lieut.-Governor leaves the shores of India others suggested opening of shops on Wednesday, if the authorities agreed to comply with their minimum demands. Finding the people in this attitude Mr. Dunichand and Mr. Gukulchand went to see the District Magistrate and informed him of the views of the people. He (Mr. Fyson) replied that he could not say anything definitely unless he consulted his Honour the Lieut.-Governor on the point. He requested the leaders to meet him on Monday morning.

16. Mr. Har Kisan Lal, Mr. Dunichand, Pandit Rambhajdatt, Dr. Gukul Chand Narang and Lala Dharamdas Suri went to see the District Magistrate at 10 a.m. in the telegraph office, where he has encamped for the present. The first three of them were deported and were taken to some unknown destination. The people were waiting at Mr. Dunichand's place, as a meeting was to be held to decide the openings of shops, but when they came to know of the deportation of their leaders, they were keenly disappointed but they were resolute and firm. They decided to keep the shops closed until and unless their demands were complied with and the authorities showed sympathetic attitude towards the people.

17. In connection with the suspension of business at Lahore one important point to be noticed was the absence of the clerks from the Government and private offices. The workshop mechanics were also not attending their work. Puolic kitchens were started by the public committee to feed the poor and labouring classes who were out of employment. A gentleman had donated 10,000 rupees for the supply of fodder to horses. The food in these kitchens was being distributed free. *It was never sold* as the Officer Commanding the Lahore area says in his Martial Law Order No. 5.

(18) The day I left Lahore 35 wounded were under the treatment of the Public Committee, 7 were lying in the Mayo Hospital and two were in th[illegible] The exact number of th[illegible] up to that time as [illegible] missing. The Public [illegible] ing enquiries in this [illegible] I understand the work [illegible] been stopped, because ma[illegible] and workers had been eithe[illegible] rested. The wounded lying i[illegible] pital, when visited by the re[illegible] the Committee complained tha[illegible] lets were not being taken out an[illegible] not being treated well. All of [illegible] pressed a [illegible] Mayo Hospital [illegible] of the bullets no[illegible] are the brief facts of the occurrences at Lahore upto 15th April, the day I left for Karachi.

19. On 11th or 12th an order under the Defence of India Act was served upon all the papers not to publish any account unless approved of by the Censor. The result was that two papers stopped publication on that very day as a protest against this order and others had to stop after a few days for want of staff and difficulty of censorship.

20. In my opinion a thorough and sifting enquiry should be made into the origin of the disturbances. It is not the Satyagraha movement which is responsible for these occurrences but there are other deeper causes for this unrest and disorder such as (a) the grinding and ever-increasing poverty of the people intensified by the rigorous control system. (b) The autocratic rule of Sir Michael O'Dwyer for the last six years,—these are responsible, to a great extent for the feelings against the Government in the Punjab. Shortly after his Honour took charge of the Province, unnecessarily severe sentences were passed on persons who were suspected of having connections with the Dumdum riots. Many were either executed, interned or transported. Most of them belonged to the class who in the words of our Lieut.-Governor formed the sword-hand of India. (c) Then came the conspiracy cases. Many young men were either executed or sentenced to rigorous terms of imprisonment and some were transported for life. All this caused uneasiness in the public mind. (d) The way in which recruiting was done was very objectionable. There were riots at one or two places. (e) His known opposition to the Reform Scheme embittered public feelings against him. (f) The unsympathetic and indifferent attitude adopted by his Honour during the banking crises in the Punjab was not desirable. (g) The Press Act has been used with unusual vigour. (h) The differential treatment between the people and the Anglo-Indians is responsible for the present tension of feelings between the two races in the Punjab. (i) His Honour's inflammatory speeches and the general repressive policy adopted by him in the Punjab all contributed to deepen discontent amongst the people. The provocative inteference of the Police and the executive with the demonstrations of the people against the Rowlatt Act inflamed the popular feelings and led to the acts of violence, which we cannot but deplore.—Yours, etc.,

GOWARDHANDAS.

Chamberlain Road,
Lahore (Puniab).
Bombay, 23rd April, 1919.

MENACE OF ROWLATT LEGISLATION.

POLICY OF TERRORISING CONDEMNED.

MR. JATRA MOHAN SEN RECALLS AN OLD WARNING.

In the course of his presidential address at the Bengal Provincial Conference held at Mymensingh, on the 19th instant, Mr. Jatra Mohan Sen, referring to the Rowlatt Legislation said:—

The Act, speaking broadly, has introduced two revolutionary changes into the law of crimes in this country. The first is it has created a new Tribunal for the trial of certain offences mentioned in the schedule of the Act. On turning to the schedule, one finds that it includes offences which are offences against the state as well as other offences, e.g., mischief, trespass, grievous hurt, extortion, rioting, dacoity, culpable homicide, murder and so on. There may be some justification for a tribunal to try offences directed against the state such as waging war against the King, sedition and so on. But there is not even a shadow of justification for removing the trial of offences like mischief and house trespass from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of the land to a tribunal specially established for that purpose. I know, it will be said that those offences will come within the jurisdiction of the new tribunal only when any of those offences are connected with any movement endangering the safety of the state. But the question is, who is to decide in a particular case whether the offence in question is so connected? Section 2 of the schedule makes it quite clear that the executive is the sole and the final judge in this matter, and who is this executive? In ultimate analysis it is found to be no other person than an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah has pointed out in another connection—

"Well now, who will give the information to the local Government that a person is concerned with a movement of the kind defined? Who will furnish the local Government with materials upon which the local Government will make its order? I venture to say, my Lord, it will be some Police officer. Who else can it be, except somebody in the Criminal Investigation Department, or the Police? It is the Police who will furnish the local Government with information, ex-parte information, and upon that information furnished by the Police, the local Government will say, 'well here was have got this information, we will make this order,' and the order is made and it is final."

In this connection, I must bring to your notice the very important fact that an amendment was moved in the Select Committee [illegible] what guarantee [illegible] may not be sent up to [illegible] visions of part I of this Act, if the executive on materials placed before it any considered exparte should be pleased to express the opinion that the trial should be so held? But then you may say what harm? You will be tried by a tribunal consisting of three High Court Judges nominated by the Chief-Justice. The procedure will be the procedure for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates. You will be entitled to ask for an adjournment of 14 days and the Court shall comply with your request. A complete record of the evidence of each witness will be kept in the manner directed by the Court. And lastly if you are innocent you have simply to step into the witness box and demonstrate the falsity of the charge against you. But, gentlemen, inspite of its many attractions I am not in love with the new tribunal and its provisions.

First, I say that the new rules of evidence which this Act has introduced will not help the cause of justice. The accused is expected to go into the box and clear himself.

But knowing as I do something about the illiteracy, ignorance and utter helplessness of persons who are generally brought up before our criminal courts I cannot refrain from thinking that this new provision will seriously prejudice the accused in his defence.

EXPARTE PROCEEDINGS

Secondly, contrary to the salutary principles of the Law of evidence which are followed in ordinary Courts, sec 18 enacts:—

"18. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, where

(a) the statement of any person has been recorded by a Magistrate, and such statement has been read over and explained to the person making it and has been signed by him, or

(b) the statement of any person has been recorder by the Court, but such person has not been cross-examined, such statement may be admitted in evidence by the Court if that person making the same is dead or cannot be found or is incapable of giving evidence, and it is established to the satisfaction of the Court that such death, disappearance or incapacity has been caused in the interests of the accused."

This provision will allow the prosecution to give evidence of statements of persons made against an accused person in his absence, and I venture to assert that it is liable to be abused by the prosecution anxious to get a conviction at any cost. I am not unmindful of the proviso, namely, "if the person making the same is dead or cannot be used or is incapable of giving evidence and it is established to the satisfaction of

(Continued on page 8.)

ATTEMPT TO FLY THE ATLANTIC.

MISHAP TO BRITISH AIRMAN.

DROPS INTO IRISH CHANNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 23.

Major J. C. Wood and pilot left Eastchurch this afternoon for Limbrick, this being the first stage in his attempt to fly Atlantic. The weather was ideal.

LONDON, April 19, 7-50 a.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 23.

Nothing has been heard of Major Wood since he left Eastchurch to six o'clock, this morning.

LONDON, April 19, midday.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 23.

It is reported that Major Wood dropped into the Irish Channel off Anglesea and that he was picked up unharmed by a British destroyer. The weather is very foggy.

LONDON, April 19, 8-10 a.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 23.

It is confirmed that Major Wood dropped into the sea clear of the rocks three miles from Holyhead. The Destroyer Paisley rescued the airmen. No explanation is given of the failure. Another vessel is towing in the aeroplane.

ACCIDENT DUE TO ENGINE TROUBLE.
LONDON, April 20, 10-20 a.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 23.

Major Wood has telegraphed from Holyhead that he dropped into the sea when twelve miles out. The machine was undamaged. He is still a competitor in the Atlantic flight and hopes to start in May....

Wyllie, his navigator, describing the flight says, they were flying against wind through many patches of fog, when at seven in the evening without any warning, the engine broke down, making, a descent inevitable. Both avitors sat on the huge petrol tank and lit cigarettes. Half an hour later, two rowboats came out from the shore and received the aviators. The machine was brought into Holyhead, this morning.

ATTEMPT FROM OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 23.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, April 19.—The weather is improving, but reports that the mid-ocean is in an unsettled condition con- [illegible] however, will fl[illegible]

[illegible] and other allied [illegible]ussians have been [illegible] British vessels.

PRISONERS IN MUNICH.

[illegible]RATED AND ARMED BY [illegible] AUTHORITIES.

[illegible], April 20.
[illegible] a.m., April 23.

COPENHAGEN.—The present authorities in Munich have liberated the Russian prisoners of war at Puchheim Camp and armed them. A Russian guard is now patrolling the Munich railway-station.

[illegible] have strong- [illegible]ceives in the recent bye- [illegible]ections

TEXT OF PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

TO BE DELIVERED TO GERMANS ON 25TH APRIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 23.

BERLIN, April 19.—General Nudant on behalf of the Supreme War Council delivered a note on April 18th to the Armistice Commission at Spa inviting the German plenipotentiaries to Versailles on April 25th to receive the text of the peace preliminaries and requesting the German Government to notify the number, names and status of delegates and their attendants, stating that the delegation must remain strictly confined to its role.

Rantzau replied intimating that he would send to Versailles the Minister Von Haniel and Counsellors to the Legation, Von Keller and Ernst Schmitt, who will be authorised to receive the text of the peace preliminaries. They will be accompanied by two officials and two Chancery servants.

"PEACE MUST BE A PEACE OF VICTORS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 23.

Interviewed by a correspondent of the "Daily Mail", Marshal Foch said our peace must be a peace of victors, not the vanquished. Having reached the Rhine we must stay there. That was the only safety for France and England.

PEACE TERMS AND MINOR BELLIGERENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 23.

PARIS.—M. Clemenceau told a meeting today of deltgates of eighteen belligerents that the peace terms would be communicated to them. It is probable that the Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians will be summoned within a fortnight of the Germans signing.

FEEDING OF RUSSIA.

AGREED TO BY ALLIES

PROVIDED BOLSHEVIKS CEASE HOSTILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9-50 a.m., April 23.

PARIS.—It is stated from an American source that the Allies to-day agreed to send food to Russia under neutral control. French objections to this course are expected to be overcome to-morrow and relief work will proceed rapidly under Mansen and other Scandinavians and Swiss on condition that the Bolsheviks cease hostilities as provided in the agreement.

RUMANIANS V. BOLSHEVISTS

LATTER DEFEATED IN SANGUINARY FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., April 23.

PARIS.—A message from Bukharest states that a sanguinary fight between Rumanian troops and Bolshevist forces on the east bank of the Dniester near the Bassarabian frontier resulted in the total defeat of the Bolshevists, many of whom were killed and several hundred wounded.

TRANSPORT OF POLISH ARMY TO POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 23.

PARIS.—The transport of the Polish army to Poland began to-day General Haller makes Modlin near Warsaw his Headquarters

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY AT PRINKIPO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 23.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16th.—The Dowager Empress of Russia, Grand Duke Nicholas and other members of the Imperial family have arrived at Prinkipo from Yalta aboard the British warship Marl-Borough. The Dowager Empress shortly [illegible]land *en route* for Copen-

TELEGRAPH STRIKE IN MADRID.

CITY CUT OFF FROM OUTSIDE WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 23.

MADRID, April 16.—A general strike of telegraphists and telephonists has completely cut off Madrid from the outside world. The break-down in communications is equally complete. In the provinces postal employees are also coming out. The strikers demand the resignation of the Minister Lacierva.

"KOREAN REPUBLIC."

PETITION FOR RECOGNITION OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 23.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—A petition for the recognition of the Provisional Government of the Korean Republic has been sent to Paris by the Korean Congress here.

NEWS ABOUT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 23.

The latest news from Lahore states that all is quiet there and at Amritsar. The Ferozepore column has made certain arrests. The Chief Khalsa Dewan at Amritsar has issued a message to the Sikhs calling on them to abstain from any movement likely to disturb the peace of the country.

Agitators are at work in Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Lyallpur, Multan and Gorga.

An armoured train is operating on the railway to Samasetta and the presence of the troops is reported to have prevented a railway strike.

The Nawab of Loharu has lent Government a force of 50 armed camel sowars.

MENACE OF ROWLATT LEGISLATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

the Court that such death, disappearance or in capacity has been caused in the interests of the accused."

I should like to ask, supposing false evidence were given to prove that the death, dis-appearance or incapacity of a person has been caused in the interest of the accused, what opportunity will the accused have, passing his days in police custody, to expose the falsity of such a charge except by cross-examination? Having regard to the character of the police force in this country, is it too much to express the fear that the Police may easily send away or hide a witness after getting a statement recorded in secret before a Magistrate against an accused person and then prove at the trial by false evidence that the witness has been prevented from giving evidence in the interests of the accused and get the statement in as evidence against the accused without examining the witness and submitting him for cross-examination by the accused.

Lastly, I say that this Court may prove, in actual working, to be a half brother of the executive. Sec. II of the Act enacts:—

"11. The Court, if it is of opinion that such a course is necessary in the public interest or for the protection of a witness, may prohibit or restrict in such way as it may direct the publication or disclosure of its proceedings or any parts of its proceedings."

It is clear from this section that the Court may hold its sittings in camera and I am afraid the learned Judges being sheltered from public criticism and exposure of their proceedings and further not being subject to any Court of Appeal, will be tempted to act in arbitrary and high-handed manner. Although our Courts are technically beyond public criticism, it is an undoubted fact that what is mainly responsible for the purity and impartiality of our Courts and Judges who preside over them, is the fact that their proceedings are open to the public and may at any moment attract adverse criticism or comment. But what will be in effect the attitude or demeanour of a body of Judges nominated, it may be by the Chief Justice, but vested with their jurisdiction by a Local Government, sitting and conducting their proceedings in camera and administering justice not according to the old principles of Criminal Law, but in obedience to certain special rules of evidence and procedure.

Not satisfied with the creation of a tribunal with extraordinary powers inconsistent with the well known principles of criminal jurisprudence, the Act proceeds to invest the executive with arbitrary powers to restrict the personal liberty and safety of the subject.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS OF ARREST AND SEARCH.

The Press Act has seriously restricted journalism in this country. The executive can forfeit any writing which it considers dangerous and though an appeal is allowed by the Act to the High Court, the late Chief Justice of Bengal has exposed the futility of this provision. Having gagged the press, the executive now seeks to bind hand and foot every individual if it so pleases. I should like to ask you, gentlemen, is this a pleasant prospect for any one? Why should I, I ask as an individual, live in constant terror of being directed by the executive to do this or that or to refrain from doing this or that? It is pointed out that except a handful of men no one will be affected by the operation of this Act. This is [illegible] against. But this is not all. Section 33 gives plenary power to the Local Government to direct:—

(a) the arrest of any such person without warrant:

(b) the confinement of any such person in any such place and under such conditions and restrictions as it may specify,

provided that no such person shall be confined in that part of a prison or other place which is used for the confinement of convicted criminal prisoners as defined in the Prison Act, 1894; and,

(c) the search of any place specified in the order which, in the opnion of Local Government, has been, is being, or is about to be, used by any such person for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety.

What would be the effect of these provisions on the moral, intellectual and political life of this country? The coercive provisions of the Act are to be judged from this point of view and not from the point of view of the number of persons, however small, to whom they may be applied. An arbitrary act of the executive not only affects the persons against whom it is directly committed, but it affects the whole community inasmuch as it prevents its members from carrying on their ordinary occupations and avocations without fear of molestation in the hands of the executive.

Gentlemen, the whole country has expressed its opinion on the Act and has pronounced it to be a dangerous measure and repugnant to the principles of civilized government. The Viceroy and his colleagues have told us that they must maintain peace and order. If this is the only way by which they believe that they can maintain peace and order, then I say without hesitation, that we do not want such peace and order. To strike terror into the hearts of the people; to search their hearths and homes; and to intern them without a judicial trial; if these are the methods which the Government think essential for the preservation of peace and order, then I say that I would rather expose myself to robbery and murder by thieves and dacoits, than pass my days in constant fear of persecution and incarceration by a body of men whom so-called legislation has placed beyond the jurisdiction of all Courts of Law.

In the words used in a despatch by the secret committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company rebuking a former Governor-General of India for a policy that he followed, I may say to the present Government of India, "Government cannot long be maintained by any force in a country where the whole people is rendered hostile by a sense of wrong; and if it were possible to maintain it, it would not be a consummation to be desired."

SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT.

I cannot help referring to the Satyagraha and Swadeshi movement started by Mohatma Gandhi as a protest against the Rowlatt Act. We cannot but admire him and those who have followed him in taking the vow. You all know what the vow means. It stands for truth and love, and untold suffering for the sake of truth. Even his enemies cannot charge Mr. Gandhi with being actuated by base and seditious motives. The Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council were unanimous in warning the Government that the passage of the bill into law would result in immense discontent in the country and throw the whole population into a vortex of keen political agitation. But that warning was unheeded. The whole of India observed the 6th of April last as a day of Humiliation and suspended all business as a protest against the Act. It was observed in Calcutta that although lakhs of people were out in the streets in processions and attended the meeting in the Maidan, there was no breach of the peace or tendency on the part of the crowd to be violent. The reason was that the police unlike its usual practice was conspicuous by its absence and did not interfere with the crowd. But the situation has since changed for the worse and is most critical and serious at the present moment. Telegrams are pouring in daily from all quarters of shooting at crowds by the military and the police. Even we in Bengal have had a taste of machine-gun fire. It is becoming a fashion with the police and the military to use their rifles and guns at an unarmed people. I have no doubt that I express the opinion of the whole country, nay, of the civilized world that there should be no shooting at crowds until and unless there is a reasonable apprehension of serious danger from them and every other means have failed. Merely because there is a demonstration and the demonstrators refuse to disperse, so long as the demonstration is peaceful, you have no right to fire at them. There should be a most sifting enquiry into every case of firing at crowds to find out whether such firing was justified. If not, the officers responsible for it should be severely dealt with according to law

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

SUPPORT TO SATYAGRAHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 22.

After three days' sittings the proceedings of Bengal Provincial Conference came to a close on Monday afternoon. A large number of resolutions including protest against the Rowlatt Act, the Press Act, deprecating the action of Government during the Calcutta riots in September and April last, appointing a Hindu Mahomedan Board to settle differences between the two communities, were adopted.

Resolutions on the Reform Scheme and passive resistance elicited lively and heated discussion. On the reform scheme resolution contest was between the extremists and the moderates. When Mr. C. R. Das asked the conference to re-affirm the Delhi Congress resolution on the reform scheme, Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter, the only moderate leader present moved an amendment urging that the conference was independent of the Congress and they should not reject the Reform Scheme but suggest improvements and demand that it must not be whittled down. Thirty-six delegates voted for the amendment, which was negatived by an overwhelming majority.

GRATITUDE TO MR. GANDHI.

When the resolution on passive resistance was moved, there was strong conflicting opinions between the sections of extremists. Mr C R. Das moved a resolution expressing gratitude to Mr. Gandhi for "Satyagraha" movement, adopting passive resistance and civil resistance to the Rowlatt Acts and other acts. Amendments were moved urging the conference to delete the last two clauses, as they did not like to adopt passive resistance. Out of six hundred and fifty delegates, one hundred sixty voted for the amendment and fifty-four against it and it was carried.

"MADRAS MAIL'S" EFFUSIONS

FEARS "ENTHRONEMENT OF BOLSHEVISM."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, April 22.

Discussing the Extremist influence in an article entitled "The Poisoners," the "Madras Mail" remarks that the Moderates in particular have blundered in opposing the Rowlatt Bill, because that opposition, provoked by and still resting upon a tissue of falsehoods, has for its object not the promotion of political reform but the enthronement of Bolshevism in India. The moderates are thus indirectly supporting an edifice rotten with lies from the foundation to the coping-stone. We urge the Moderates—as we have urged them before—to come out from among the Extremists and be seperated.

A leaflet, drawn [illegible] their prestige and influence. If on [illegible]r hand blunders are disclosed, Gov- [illegible] will be in a position to lay down [illegible] rules for future guidance and will thereby be able to avoid lamentable results.—Yours, etc.

FAIR PLAY.

April 16.

ABUSE OF POWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few weeks ago, a letter appeared in the "Times of India" under "Plain Facts" presumably the *non-de-plume* of a "punkah," iced, and, comfortable arm chair critic, who during this last four years has been without the daily experiences of even our wives, mothers, children and babies at home, viz., the pleasures of being bombed for hours, in short, one who was trying to hurt his hypothetical illusions at the men who have been through it not iced sodas, but just bite, gas, shell fire and heat and damnable thirst.

In this letter referred to plain facts attempted, painfully, to point out the deeper meaning or analogy between your proceedure in publishing certain news about Egypt one day, and the outspoken letters of the Mespot soldiers who were smarting under the Indian Government retention of them.

"If "Plain facts" is still alive, the perpetuity of the effects of the sun, since he wrote his letter, may have transformed his case from a sad one to a fatality, however, if still alive I would like to draw his attention to the analogy and deeper meaning between the opposition to the Rowlatt Bills, and the recent compulsory retention of Mesopotamian troops awaiting embarkation in India so long as the Government of India think fit.

In the first case, every sane and reasonable man, irrespective of educational status, realises that law and order you must have and law and order must be maintained and if necessary such bills as the Rowlatt Bills based on the evidence of the commission, must be passed and if necessary become effective,, seeing they contain nothing harmful to the law-abiding citizen. Why then is this opposition, not from the ignorant masses I mean, but why from the undoubtedly loyal patriotic men, also educated and responsible men, why the solid opposition from the Indian members of the Legislative Council? There is only one answer and that is more than an answer, it is an answer and the teachings of past experience combined, it is not the Rowlatt Bills, *but the fear of the powers contained therein, will be abused*, that has lead to the opposition.

In the second case these have each of ours, who have courageously and conciently "done their Bit," when sent from Mespot, to be demobilized, find themselves compulsorily retained here, they cannot walk home, their dispersal certificates and demobolization paper are no use here, no, the Government of India have to provide the shipping,therefore in accordance with what would appear to be a hard and just rule the Government of India abuses the power they possess to retain the men here until such times as they deem it there will and pleasure to think different.

Thank God there is yet England and the House of Commons, and questions can still be asked, and Mr. Bottomley is still alive, and there are still Labour members and let us hope our cry to them will not be a cry in the wilderness, but will be heard and answered for which we Englishmen and India alike will be ever grateful.—Yours, etc.,

VOX POPULI.

WANTED A THOROUGH AND OPEN INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The last week was marked by painful occurrences. They were as unexpected and sudden as painful. Neither the Government, nor the people were prepared to witness such deeds of violence attended by arson and murder, much less the Satyagrahis. The great leader of the movement has from the beginning been emphatic in his denunciations of violence or compulsion. He has all along preached the spirit of religion and love and brotherly affection to all irrespective of caste, creed or opinions. If then riots have taken place in some parts of the country, it is not owing to, but in spite of the Satyagrahis who, therefore, can afford to smile at the gibes hurled at them by a portion of the Anglo-Indian press that has lost its head and capacity for calm thinking in the face of an awful crisis.

I can assure you, sir that every true Satyagrahi and sympathiser with the movement and all thinking Indians regret deeply these outbreaks, and are ready to admit that the first duty of Government is to maintain peace and order, and put down riots. But their duty ought not to end there. When tranquility is restored Government must take steps to instil confidence in the people. They must institute a searching inquiry into the initial causes and subsequent developments of the riots with a view to ascertain facts, the adequacy or otherwise of the measures taken and to arrive at correct conclusions as to whether the drastic measures adopted by the local authorities were really necessary and unavoidable, and whether the exercise of a little more tact and patience might not have spared some at least of the bloodshed. The public have a right to demand such an inquiry. There are ugly rumours that the high-handedness, short-sightedness and rashness, not to speak of the want of a spirit of sympathy and conciliation, converted into riots what otherwise would have been orderly or at any rate peaceful demonstrations. I do not mean to suggest that the rumours have necessarily any ground in facts. They may be quite baseless. But if so, their baselessness ought, in the interest of justice and fairplay and better relations between the authorities and the people, to be laid bare.

The inquiry I plead for, to be of any real use, must be thorough and unprejudiced. It must be conducted by a commission composed of high judicial officers and the leaders of the people, and the public as well as the authorities must be given ample opportunity to state their respective cases. Any one-sided and nook and corner inquiry will defeat its end. It is unfortunately true that the people have no confidence in the Police or for the matter of that in the executive, and they will have no faith in the findings of a commission on which they are not represented through their real leaders. Such an inquiry is no less necessary in the interest of the Government themselves. In the midst of excitement and consequent nervousness, it is natural that mistakes may be made. If an investigation, such as I have been urging exonerates the local authorities, the fact will [illegible]

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

SUPPORT FROM BENGAL MOSLEMS.

CONDEMNATION OF BLACK LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MYMENSINGH, April 19.

The meeting of the Bengal Provincial Moslem League was held here this morning in the Conference pandal. A fair number of Mahomedan delegates and visitors were present. The proceedings commenced with a recitation from the Koran. Moulvi Abdul Khalique, Chairman, Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said that the national interest of Indian Moslems was not confined to India alone. The authority of the Ottoman Throne over the Khalifate ought to be kept intact. He cordially supported the unity between Hindus and Mahomedans, which was essential for the regeneration of the country. He condemned the action of those who wished to create a breach between these two communities and especially the conduct of some of his community, who, owing to their shortsightedness, tried to bring discredit on the Moslem League for its co-operation with the Congress. He condemned the Press Act as disastrous to the Moslem cause and having a demoralising effect on the community. He also condemned the act of local Government in proscribing the speech of Dr. Ansari, Chairman of the Delhi Moslem League Reception Committee. In condemning the Rowlatt Act he said this Act would affect the Moslems more than the Hindus. The result of the passing of the Act had been to create disorder in the land. He deplored the action of the Punjab and Delhi Governments in prohibiting Mr. Gandhi entering those provinces.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President, Mr. Syed M. Manik, read his speech, in the course of which he said the world was moving fast and it was not expected that Moslems would remain stationary and contented. If, at the present day the political views of the more advanced section of Moslems were at one with the Hindus, no one had the least ground to suspect that they were consciously striving at their own ruin. No Moslem, however, conservative and narrow-minded, could dare say, for one moment that the Hindus were playing a dangerous game and that their political philosophy was unsound and hypocritical. Referring to self-government, he said that self-government under British paramountcy was the aim of the major section of his countrymen.

Turning to the Reforms, he said that he did not agree with some recognised Indian leaders that they were not only disappointing but unacceptable. Unless they saw the system in its actual working order, no final verdict could be passed as to its real merits. In condemning the Rowlatt Act, he said it contemplated in a modified form to replace the Defence of India Act. While entertaining the [illegible] reverence for Mr. Gandhi, they held no brief - him and his Satyagraha movement and were [illegible] ed with it one way or the other.

RESOLUTIONS.

MYMENSINGH, April 20.

The Bengal Provincial Moslem League again met to-day when a number of resolutions were adopted. The first prayed for the retention of the sovereignty of the Sultan over the Moslem sacred places and was carried with great enthusiasm. Resolutions were also adopted protesting against the Rowlatt Act and affirming the resolution on the Reform Scheme adopted by the League at Delhi.

Other resolutions demanding the release of the Moslem internees, separate Moslem electorate in all self-governing bodies, the repeal of the Press Act and protesting against the recent communiqué of the Government of India and suggesting alterations in the Arms Act and urging Government to give immediate effect to the recommendations of the Indian Industries Commission and the appointment of a Hindu-Mahomedan board of arbitrators to settle disputes between the two communities, were passed.

MEETING OF COTTON EMPLOYERS.

OFFERS 48-HOUR WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 11 p.m., April 23.

A meeting of the representatives of cotton employers offered a 48 hour week, but asked for a modification of the operatives' claim for the non-reduction of wages.

The meeting adjourned to 24th April to enable the operatives to prepare a reply.

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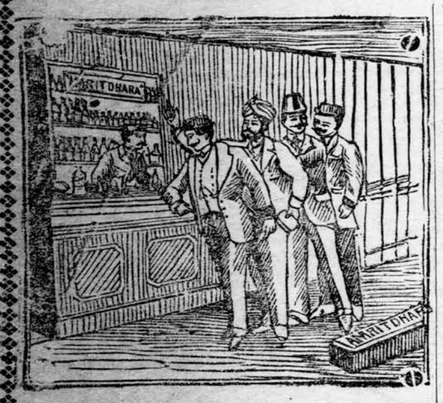

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Earache	Rheumatism
Eczema	Ringworm
Flatulence	Sciatica
Fevers	Scarlet fever
Gout	Tuberculosis
Gonorrhœa	Toothache
Hydrocele	Urinary diseases
Heartburns	Ulcers
Indigestion	Vomiting
Insomnia	Venereal diseases
Joint troubles	Wounds
Jaundice	Worms in the belly
Kidney diseases	Yaws
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Mumps	

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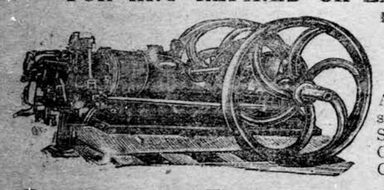

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd April, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Duststorms or thunderstorms have been nearly general and have given rain at some stations; Hissar has had 0.10in. and Lahore 0.18in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal and night temperature is in defect where rain has been received. Day temperature is generally below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess and night temperature in defect at Jhansi. Day temperature is generally below normal and Allahabad is the only station reporting a maximum over 100 deg. F.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.11in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in north Rajputana. Day temperature has risen generally, but is in slight defect in the northern half of the division; night temperature is below the average except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity remains in defect at Neemuch, but has risen to the normal elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal at Surat and Bhavnagar-Para; night temperature is in excess at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-western districts and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Saugor and Jubbulpore; night temperature is lower than usual at Nagpur and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in north Hyderabad and at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess at Bijapur and Nizamabad; the latter station records a maximum of 108 deg. F. Night temperature is above the average at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Duststorms or thunderstorms accompanied by light rain have occurred in the Punjab, north-east Rajputana, north Gujarat, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. Temperature has risen, but is still below normal in the Punjab and the adjacent districts of Sind and Rajputana; the highest maximum recorded yesterday is 109 deg. F. at Cuddapah. Conditions are again unsettled in north-west India.

Duststorms or thunderstorms are likely over the same area.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd April, 1919.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Bengal and the Punjab hills, and local in Assam and Kashmir. A few falls are also reported from Arakan, north Bengal, Orissa, the Punjab plains and Madras. Chief amounts are:—Dhubri, Narayanganj three-quarters of an inch; Cox's Bazar, Burdwan one and a half; Barisal three; Jessore one; Sonamarg a half. Weather is now clear in the north-west; maximum temperature which was very low yesterday in and around the Punjab is likely to rise rapidly to-day.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd April 1919.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 5 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.877 Inch.
Temperature of Air	88.6 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 "
Dew Point	74.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.749 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.9 "
Minimum do.	77.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,WNW.
Movement of Wind	158 Miles

...S AT BOMBAY.

Date		h	m	ft. in.	Apl.		h	m	ft. in.
Wed.	23	m	3	38	12 11	23	m	0	39	18 8
			4	43a	23 2			11	27a	20 11
Thurs.	24	m	0	4	25 10	24	m	0	4	15 8
			0	44a	27 9			6	34a	18 4
Fri.	25	m	0	30	26 7	25	m	0	51	15 10
			1	14a	27 7			7	3a	18 0
Sat.	26	m	7	50	24 11	26	m	1	55	18 11
			8	14a	26 1			1	57a	18 11
Sun.	27	m	8	57	20 8	27	m	2	42	17 6
			9	8a	25 11			2	58a	18 4
Mon.	28	m	9	53	27 6	28	m	3	26	16 1
			9	56a	27 8			3	49a	17 8
Tues.	29	m	10	42	24 11	29	m	4	9	14 10
			10	41a	28 4			4	37a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April 23 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h. 46m.	Sunset 6h. 58m.
" 24 (Thursday)	"	6h. 21m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 25 (Friday)	"	6h. 2m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 26 (Saturday)	"	6h. 13m.	" 6h. 59m.
" 27 (Sunday)	"	6h. 14m.	" 6h. 59m.
" 28 (Monday)	"	6h. 13	" 7h. 0m.
" 29 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 13m.	" 7h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	7h.	34-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	0h.	8-8m. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	22d.	4h.	51-1m. p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd April, 1919, was 30.076 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid reading should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BRASS SHEETS
RIVETS
ANVILS
BELLOWS

MUNICIPAL STORES
ROAD PICKS
FENCING WIRE
NAME PLATES
NUMBER PLATES
STREET LAMPS
HACK SAWS
FILES
VICES
HAMMERS
DRILLS
STOCKS & DIES
TOOLS

MILL STORES
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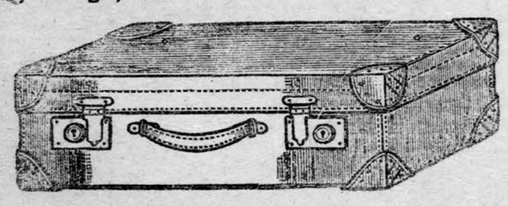

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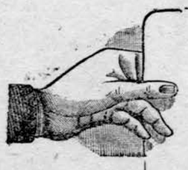

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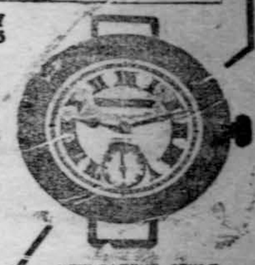

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